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Iraq Says Raid on Bomb Shelter Killed Hundreds, U.S. Insists Site Was a Military Command Center

Agence France-Presse

Iraqi men grieving for relatives killed in the allied bombing of building near Baghdad. The photo was taken from a CNN broadcast.

International Herald Tribune

Senior U.S. military officials said Wednesday in Washington that their warplanes had bombed a structure in Baghdad, confident in the belief that it was a military command center. The Iraqis said the building was a bomb shelter, and that hundreds of civilians were killed.

Lieutenant General Thomas W. Kelly, director of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said, "It hurts me deeply that civilians were placed in a clearly military facility."

But he said that the structure, while originally built as a shelter in the war with Iran, had been taken over by the military in the late 1980s, reinforced with steel plate, surrounded by barbed wire and painted in camouflage colors. He and Captain David Herrington, a Joint Chiefs intelligence expert, said the building was hardened to prevent the electromagnetic pulse, or EMP, of a nuclear explosion from disrupting communications.

"You don't EMP harden a a bomb shelter — ever," General Kelly said. "It is a very expensive thing to do."

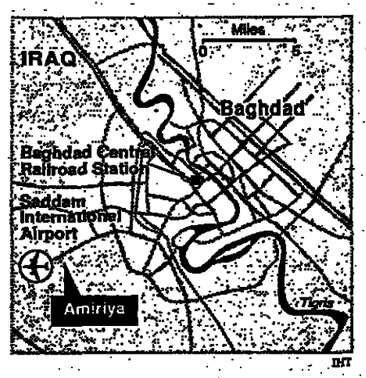
Iraqi officials said hundreds of people had sought refuge in the building when allied bombs hit before dawn Wednesday. Correspondents said eight survivors were rescued with severe burns and that at least 200 badly burned bodies had been brought out of the smoldering rubble. The officials said hundreds more may still be under the ruins.

Civil defense officials in Baghdad said lists compiled from local residents indicated that more than 500 people were in the building.

The Iraqi health minister, Abdul Salam Mohammed Saeed, said there could have been as many as 1,000 people in the structure.

Firemen wearing asbestos suits who brought bodies from the fiercely hot rubble said there was no chance of anyone remaining alive.

General Kelly said military vehicles had been seen parked outside the building and military personnel had been observed going in and out. He said there was no doubt it was being used as a communications center, although he declined to say what methods had been used to determine this. Experts said the techniques of tracking down electronic emissions are both commonly employed and precise enough to identify an individual building.



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Captain Herrington produced detailed drawings of the building, in the Amariya district, together with surrounding structures including a mosque and a school. Because of the closeness of civilian structures, he said, the building was struck with two precision-guided bombs.

He said the military began actively using the building a couple of weeks ago after bombing raids in Baghdad drove command and control facilities out of the center of the city.

"We did, in fact, drop two bombs on it. They hit with great precision," the Secretary of Defense, Dick Cheney, said.

Asked why, if the military knew so much about the building, it did not know civilians were inside it, General Kelly said they could have moved in after dark, but for what reason he declined to speculate.

"I would tell people in Iraq that the safest place for them at night is at home in their beds because we are not bombing neighborhoods," he said.

Iraqi officials, questioned by Western reporters, said the tall concrete structure near the capital's airport had been used as a shelter since the war began.

The planes struck the building before dawn in the midst of one of the heaviest nights of bombing over Baghdad since the war began Jan. 17.

Bombs and missiles rained down for 12 hours, one of them hitting the modern $270-million Palace of Conferences across the street from the Rashid Hotel, where a Soviet special envoy, Yevgeni M. Primakov, was staying. A telecommunications center was reported destroyed and another severely damaged.

Captain Herrington said the conference center also was associated with the military, although he declined to be more specific. "It was on the list and it was deliberately hit," he said.

Correspondents in Baghdad said the Amariya bunker, about eight meters (25 feet) deep, was identified with large arrows containing the word "shelter" in Arabic and English.

The correspondents saw charred bodies covered with blankets on the ground and loaded onto a flat-bed truck.

Smoke continued to pour from the windowless building, which correspondents said had concrete walls and ceilings three meters thick. The entry points of the bombs could be clearly seen.

In Washington, the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said the building was "a military target, a command and control center that fed instructions directly to the Iraqi war machine, painted and camouflaged to avoid

See BOMB, Page 4

German Terror Group Strafes The U.S. Embassy in Bonn

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — The U.S. Embassy was raked with machine-gun fire on Wednesday night by members of the terrorist Red Army Faction, the police said. No one was wounded.

The police said the group had taken responsibility for the attack, leaving a letter sealed in clear plastic and bearing the group's emblem — a star with a machine gun superimposed.

The letter was discovered on the east bank of the Rhine, directly across from the embassy, according to Hans-Jürgen Förster, a spokesman for the federal prosecutor's office. Nearby, policemen found 60 empty 9mm shell casings.

"The letter referred to United States Gulf policy and the German government's support for this policy," Mr. Förster said, without divulging further details.

Authorities quickly set up a cordon of armed policemen around the embassy.

Klaus Möhring, who lives across from the embassy, said he heard the shooting start at about 7 P.M. He said he went outside and could see "tracer bullets" coming from the direction of the Rhine. The Rhine is about 50 meters from the U.S. compound.

Mr. Möhring said the burst of shooting "sounded like small-arms fire and lasted not longer than 30 seconds."

He said he was a military veteran and could recognize small-arms fire.

A U.S. embassy spokesman, Cornelius Walsh, said that he knew only that an "incident had occurred," near the embassy, and added that he was still checking with Bonn police to get details.

"I want to emphasize that no one was injured," Mr. Walsh said. He said he could not immediately provide any other details.

The Red Army Faction waged a terrorist campaign against West German capitalism and NATO in the 1970s and 1980s. The police did not say whether this attack was in connection with the U.S.-led alliance fighting Iraq in the Gulf war, and did not immediately describe the content of the letter.

But Hesse state radio said late Wednesday that the terrorists' letter referred to the Gulf conflict.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl telephoned Ambassador Vernon A. Walters to express his deep regret at the attack.

Germany has said it is taking seriously threats of terrorist attacks by groups sympathetic to President Saddam Hussein.

The head of a Jordan-based Palestinian fundamentalist group threatened in an interview published on Wednesday to launch an attack on Frankfurt and also to kill President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

"The German pilots in Turkey are a target for us and our holy war will not stop at the borders of Germany," the Palestinian leader, Sheikh Assad Tamimi, head of the Islamic Jihad-Beit Maqdis, told Stern magazine.

"At the moment, our plans are directed at a target in Frankfurt," he said. "Of course, I cannot give you details but I can assure you — perhaps you will hear tomorrow in the morning news how successful our people have been there."

The Red Army Faction, formerly known as the Baader-Meinhof group, has killed and kidnapped prominent German politicians and businessmen since the 1970s.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Debriefing: Day 28

Sorties

☐ More than 2,800 allied sorties were flown Wednesday, for a total of more than 67,000 in 28 days of war.

Losses

☐ No new allied casualties Wednesday. A total of 31 allied soldiers killed in action: 12 Americans and 19 Saudis. A total of 25 Americans listed as noncombat deaths.

☐ One Saudi pilot missing in action Wednesday. The total allied missing climbed to 46: 28 Americans, 8 British, 1 Italian and 10 Saudis.

☐ No new allied prisoners of war Wednesday; total remains at 12: 8 Americans, 2 British, 1 Italian and 1 Kuwaiti.

☐ 10 more Iraqi soldiers surrendered to Egyptian troops. The total Iraqi prisoners of war stands at 1,040.

☐ One Saudi plane lost in combat on Wednesday. To date, 22 lost in combat: 15 American, 5 British, 1 Kuwaiti, 1 Italian. Noncombat losses: 8 planes, including 5 American, 1 British, 2 Saudi.

☐ Four Iraqi transport planes destroyed Wednesday, for a total of 139 airplanes.

☐ Jordanian refugees said Wednesday that 30 people were killed and 24 wounded when allied planes attacked their bus near the Iraq-Kuwait border.

Iraqi Claims

☐ Hundreds of Iraqi civilians died Wednesday during allied bombing of Baghdad.

☐ More than 180 allied aircraft downed; no new reports Wednesday.

☐ More than 20 allied prisoners held; no new reports Wednesday.

Assessment

"We don't feel we attacked the wrong bunker or we made a mistake. I can't explain if there were civilians in there why they were in there. . . . It was in communication with the leadership in the Kuwait theater of operations. It was used by the infrastructure of the Iraqi armed forces. It was a legitimate target, and it was struck."

— Brigadier General Richard I. Neal of the U.S. Marines

Few Survivors Found at Scene

First Blast Blocked the Only Escape Route, Iraqis Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Black smoke spewed out of the arches and holes of the blasted building for hours as rescue workers, weeping with grief, hauled out bodies on stretchers and in blankets.

Inside the devastated chambers of the structure were rows of women and children, still covered in sheets and blankets where they apparently suffocated as the fires raged.

Outside, limp bodies were laid out on the pavement before grief-stricken relatives and onlookers in Iraqi military uniforms.

"I saw one man, incoherent with grief, fall to the ground and bury his face in the earth. Eleven members of his family had been in the shelter," Alan Little of the BBC reported.

"We were taken to a local hospital and shown more than 40 bodies, mostly women and young children," Mr. Little said. "Some lay curled up as though they had died instantly in their sleep."

Rescuers said that they had found only eight survivors after the 40-foot (12-meter) deep concrete bunker was bombed. In the ensuing hours, they said, they had retrieved more than 200 bodies.

Civil defense workers said lists compiled from residents reporting on missing relatives and neighbors indicated that there were more than 500 people inside the shelter when it was destroyed at 4 A.M.

Witnesses said the first bomb hit the entrance, jamming the only escape route from the shelter. The second missile, moments later, penetrated the ninet thick concrete roof and exploded inside the windowless shelter, the witnesses said.

Long afterward, fire fighters were still trying to control flames billowing from the tangled wreckage. Reporters were taken to the site in the residential Amiriya district by Information Ministry officials.

Several large arrows with the word "shelter" written on them in Arabic and English pointed to the structure. A nursery school, a supermarket and a mosque surround the bunker.

Allied officials have said that they are bombing only military and strategic targets, but that some civilian casualties were inevitable.

The decapitated body of a woman was pulled out and laid next to a small torso, apparently that of a girl.

Residents of the middle-class neighborhood crowded the scene, looking for relatives and friends. Men yelled "*Allah Akbar*," Arabic for "God is great."

A senior civil defense official said that hundreds of people remained buried in the rubble several hours after the attack, and that there was no hope that anyone was still alive.

"There are no survivors there anymore," he said. "The fire is melting the metal. There's no way any human being could have survived until now."

Health Minister Abdel-Salam Mohammed Saeed said there were 1,000 people inside the shelter, one of five similar structures built during the 1980-88 war against Iran and designed to hold twice that number. He called the attack "a well-planned crime."

Other civil-defense officials said 400 to 500 people had moved into the shelter since the allied bombing of Iraq began on Jan. 17. Because allied attacks on the capital were particularly intense Tuesday and Wednesday, many more people sought refuge in the shelter overnight, the officials said.

The survivors were taken to nearby Yarmuk Hospital, and only

See SCENE, Page 4

Airfare War Down to Potshots

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — With the war over Atlantic airfares canceled by government order, the major airlines began skirmishing Wednesday to capture frightened American passengers for their half-empty planes.

The U.S. transportation secretary, Samuel K. Skinner, vetoed British Airways' one-third price reduction Tuesday night in an attempt to prod the British government into resuming trans-Atlantic route negotiations. Then the drastic fare cuts yielded to the airlines' traditional policy of evanescent and often confusing promotional discounts.

The principal U.S. objection to the BA fare was that it would have lasted through the summer high season until Oct. 31 and thus robbed vulnerable American airlines of a chance to rebuild profits.

U.S. officials suspected the British of trying to weaken U.S. carriers while simultaneously trying to limit their access to London's Heathrow Airport in negotiations over official approval for transfer of trans-Atlantic routes from TWA and Pan American to other U.S. airlines.

Mr. Skinner said the cut-rate BA fare "covers travel during a period in which, because of the disappointing pace of our negotiations, we are uncertain which U.S. airlines will be operating out of Heathrow."

The Transportation Department said it would approve the British fare if it were changed to offer travel only up to April 30. U.S. airline officials pointed out that price cuts lasting all summer were unprecedented and that the British themselves had never approved any special fare promotions that lasted more than a month or so.

In London, members of Parliament demanded that the government retaliate by vetoing the promotional fares of U.S. airlines, but an aide to Prime Minister John Major confided that he did not want the dispute "to escalate into an airline war."

Robert Adley, a Conservative MP, huffed, "The Americans think they own the Atlantic and regard trans-Atlantic travel as their fiefdom. The main cause of the slump is the pathetic behavior of Americans who believe that Baghdad is 43 miles from Piccadilly Circus."

The original deadline for British Airways to sell the special, refundable advance purchase tickets that started the war was March 15, and it might have been extended.

Now it will last only until Friday,

See FARES, Page 10

Reuters

COMMANDING ATTENTION — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, left, standing at attention with Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, at a ceremony in Cairo on Wednesday. The two held two hours of discussions on the war in the Gulf.

Soviet Envoy Sees 'Cause For Hope'

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet envoy who met with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq on Tuesday was officially quoted Wednesday as saying that the talks had given him "cause for hope" about a diplomatic solution to the Gulf war.

The envoy, Yevgeni M. Primakov, also reported that the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, would come to Moscow, probably Sunday, for talks with Soviet leaders, including President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. It will be the first such high-level meeting of an Iraqi representative and Mr. Gorbachev since the war began on Jan. 17.

Details of Mr. Primakov's meeting with Mr. Hussein and other Iraqi officials in Baghdad were provided to Soviet and Western reporters by a presidential spokesman, Vitali N. Ignatenko. Mr. Primakov returned to Moscow on Wednesday evening on a special flight by way of Teheran.

"The character of these talks gave cause for hope," Mr. Ignatenko said, quoting from a telegram sent by Mr. Primakov to Moscow after his meeting with the Iraqi leader. He declined to provide further details.

[In Washington, Bush administration officials continued to express skepticism about progress toward a peaceful solution on the basis of the Baghdad talks. They said they had not yet been fully briefed by the Soviets on Mr. Pri-

See HOPE, Page 4

Kiosk

Syria May Accept Israel

DAMASCUS (AP) — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany said Wednesday that Syria was ready to recognize Israel's right to exist as part of a comprehensive Middle East peace order that would follow the Gulf war.

The Syrian side is aware that the right of self-determination for the Palestinians would mean that "Israel's right to exist is recognized and secured," Mr. Genscher said after talks with Foreign Minister Farouk Shara.

The Syrians said the territorial integrity of Iraq had to be a firm part of the postwar order in the area, Mr. Genscher said. (Page 3)

General News

Two witnesses, fearing for their lives, refuse to testify in the trial of Winnie Mandela. Page 5.

A top Russian official resigned, suggesting there was a Kremlin plot against him. Page 2.

China releases two pro-democracy activists a day after imprisoning two others. Page 5.

Dow Close	
Up	34.41
	2,909.16

Oil W. TEXAS NYME	
$22.52	
Down	
$0.41	

Gold NY SPOT	
$368.75	
Down	
$1.10	

The Dollar In New York	
DM	1.463
Pound	1.984
Yen	129.60
FF	4.984

Crossword Page 5. *Weather* Page 2.

Spies of Romania's Past Cloud Present

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — When Paul Baciu was an officer in Romania's hated secret police, the Securitate, his job was to spy on dissidents inside the film industry.

After the Romanian revolution of December 1989, he was hired by the country's newly formed intelligence service and immediately eyed the rapidly coalescing opposition to the government.

"Find out anything you can get your hands on," Mr. Baciu demanded of an aspiring film director. "We'll get together, talk. Find out about the students, the teachers. These teachers are getting into it. Find out what parties they are joining. Find out about the groups being set up."

What Mr. Baciu did not know is that his agent, Octavian Brinzei, had decided that morning to forsake his past as an informer and was wearing a hidden tape recorder.

After the investigative weekly Expres published a transcript of their conversation, the Romanian Information Service dismissed Mr. Baciu, calling his domestic spying an unauthorized personal initiative that violated the agency's commitment to democratic principles.

This incident last October is one of many that has aroused skepticism here over how much has changed since the overthrow of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Even senior officials in the government of President Ion Iliescu say the events were more a coup d'état than a popular revolution, but they become increasingly vague when asked to explain what did happen.

More than 1,000 people, mostly civilians, died in largely indiscriminate shooting, but virtually no one has been prosecuted despite the government's repeated promises to undertake a complete investigation. It is still not clear who was attacking whom, and Romanians are beginning to despair of ever receiving any clear explanations.

But the most pervasive doubts about who is really running the country stem from the widely held suspicion that remnants of the Securitate persist as a political and social force.

Under Mr. Ceausescu, the Securitate drew its strength from the hundreds of thousands of Romanians who were persuaded by blackmail

See ROMANIA, Page 2

حذ من الاصل

Transformed by Major, Britain Carries Weight Again in EC

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major, in office for less than three months, has transformed Britain's posture toward the EC, opening the way for a prominent British role in shaping European political and economic unity, according to officials here and on the Continent.

Britain has a new credibility within the EC that has been bolstered, for the time being at least, by the Gulf crisis, the officials said.

"There is no doubt that cautious British views on the foreign and security aspects of EC political union carry a lot of weight now," a senior European official said. EC disarray over the military dimension of the confrontation with Iraq had reinforced France's own reluctance to abandon its independence in foreign policy and tempered the enthusiasm of countries like Germany and Italy, he said.

But analysts and officials also warned against overstating U.K. influence in the short term. They pointed out that just as Britain was never quite as isolated as commonly believed under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, neither should its current regard be exaggerated.

"Major has a lot more work to do before Britain is in the inner circle," said Helen Wallace, director of European Research at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. "We will be there when we have to come to the stage that France and Germany never make a major statement again *without calling No. 10 Downing Street* first."

Indeed, that Britain's EC partners may be listening more carefully to its proposal on monetary and political union is still more an indication of potential new interest than than of actual leverage.

"Our influence is not yet greater," said Geoffrey Edwards, lecturer in European Studies at Cambridge University. "But now our voice will be heard, which it wasn't always before, and that's very important."

Many observers said the warming in relations between Britain and Germany as *well as the efforts of France and Britain to* find common ground on political and economic issues would not immediately eliminate fundamental differences in outlook.

"British courage and resolve in the Gulf crisis has gained many admirers," said Philippe Moreau-Defarges of the French Institute on International Relations. "But this is mitigated by the fact that the instincts and the analysis of Britain and its EC partners remain substantially different."

That also applies to such issues as economic and monetary union. France, Germany and Spain have made some concessions, but have not budged on the ultimate aim of a single EC currency, which is anathema to Britain.

The appropriate relationship between Europe and the United States remains another potential minefield between Britain *and its EC partners.*

The Gulf crisis has served as a notable reminder of the depth of trust between London and Washington during a crisis. It has also re-emphasized the deep ambivalance of other European nations about following a U.S. lead.

"Most European countries are not unhappy that there is one country in their midst that assures the link between them and the United States," Mr. Moreau-Defarges said.

"But that can also be a cause of mistrust toward the British," he added.

Nevertheless, all agreed that Britain was no longer in the EC doghouse. France and Spain have altered their plans for economic and monetary union to take account of British concerns. The Germans have pledged to ensure that Britain is was not pushed into a corner in EC debates, as frequently happened under Mrs. Thatcher.

Many analysts and officials endorsed Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd's statement that the Gulf crisis had provided an accurate picture of how far the EC still had to go before achieving a common foreign *and defense policy.*

"There is a broader recognition that it would be nonsense to build a common defense policy or foreign policy if Europe is not up to the task," Mrs. Wallace said.

After remaining tightly united over *United Nations resolutions on the Gulf* and the economic embargo against Iraq, the EC fell apart when it came to developing a joint position on military action and diplomatic efforts to avoid the war.

"Britain and France are nuclear powers, they have wider global responsibilities, and neither will agree to a form of union that would be a farce that no one paid attention *to or that* would force us to be like Sweden or Austria," a senior French official said.

The analysts and officials also said the debate about political union reflected two objectives. Union was originally conceived as a way of changing EC institutions to better anchor a united Germany and to make room for eventual new members. Considerations of foreign and security policy came later.

Despite misgivings about some of the visionary terminology attached to the process, Britain has never made much of a fuss about the efforts at institutional change.

Mrs. Wallace pointed out that British officials quickly recognized that what its partners had in mind was not in fact the centralized federal structures Britain has always opposed.

"France and Germany proposed the idea of political union without deciding what to put into it," added Mr. Moreau-Defarges. "That was always up for negotiation."

How the debate over political union is resolved, and what role Britain plays in shaping the final treaty, will largely depend on the as-yet unknown views of the new prime minister. Many observers say that the government's friendly new approach has not yet been tested.

"We are all grasping for a better sense of Major, of how he will react under pressure," Mrs. Wallace said. "I suspect that *when the Gulf crisis started in August,* he might have struck more of a balance between the trans-Atlantic and European relationships than Mrs. Thatcher did."

So far, the signs are that Britain's new approach to the Community is substantive as well as rhetorical. While warning that the EC response to the Gulf crisis had left a lot to be desired, Mr. Hurd has called for a special meeting of foreign ministers to define a common position on the region's postwar security arrangements.

On monetary union, Britain has matched its partners' movement by offering significant alterations to its own plans.

Mrs. Wallace said that Britain's "huge investment" in improving relations with Germany recently was long overdue. It was an important change from Mrs. Thatcher's suspiciousness of Bonn and an indication of the British willingness to become more centrally involved in the EC.

Ivo Hadjiinishev/The Associated Press

BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS HALT PRESS — Journalists of Trud, Bulgaria's most popular daily newspaper, demonstrating outside the prime minister's residence in Sofia to protest a shortage of newsprint. The journalists halted work Wednesday, and Trud failed to appear for the first time in recent years. The shortage stems from a decision by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria's chief source of newsprint, to demand hard currency for its exports. Publication of 10 Bulgarian newspapers has been discontinued since January.

Russian Resigns, Warning of a Plot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — An architect of radical economic changes planned by the Russian Republic resigned Wednesday and suggested he was the victim of a Kremlin plot to discredit Boris N. Yeltsin, the republic's president and chief rival of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Gennadi Filshin, 59, deputy prime minister of Russia and a close aide to Mr. Yeltsin, said he was resigning "to attract public attention to the alarming events that are taking place in the country."

He stepped down a day after the Soviet *prime minister*, Valentin S. Pavlov, accused unspecified Western and Soviet bankers of trying to stage a financial coup last month to overthrow Mr. Gorbachev, who has been accused by progressives of making a sharp swing to the right.

The two developments appeared to reflect a mounting political struggle between the central government, backed by a resurgent Communist Party, and the Russian leadership under Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Filshin had headed Russia's State Committee on the Economy since July, moving into the post after progressives won a majority over orthodox Communists in elections to the Russian parliament.

He was one of the main authors of a 500-day plan for a fast switch by the Soviet Union to a market economy. It was originally espoused by Mr. Gorbachev but later abandoned for a much more cautious program.

Mr. Filshin's name has been linked recently with an alleged currency deal that would have involved a number of Western businesses. Hard-line Communists and newspapers supporting them have acused Mr. Filshin of involvement with a British-based company that had offered to ship vast quantities of scarce consumer goods to Russia.

Mr. Filshin has denied any wrongdoing, and a Russian parliamentary commission found he had committed no crime in dealing with the shadowy company, which has been identified by Soviet officials as Dove Trading International.

But the Soviet prosecutor's office has begun a criminal investigation into a contract with a Russian organization that would have allowed Dove to use rubles to buy property and industrial plant in Siberia.

In his resignation letter, Mr. Filshin said he was stepping down to protest what he described as an obvious "anti-democratic campaign of provocation."

He said that Communist Party and Soviet government officials, and the "special services" — a clear reference to the KGB state security apparatus — were "in all probability involved in this unsavory affair."

"A systematic campaign has begun against members of the Russian government," he declared.

The Russian prime minister, Ivan Silayev, to whom the letter was addressed, said last week that the Communist Party and KGB had begun "a witch-hunt" against his government.

The Russian minister for foreign economic ties, Viktor Yaroshenko, said in a newspaper interview this week *that he and a Russian parliamentary leader*, Ruslan Khasbulatov, were also being harassed.

He linked his complaint to the warning of impending dictatorship *issued by Eduard A. Shevardnadze* when he resigned as Soviet foreign minister in December.

Also Wednesday, a Lithuanian spokesman said that KGB agents had arrested three anti-military campaigners investigating the storming of a Lithuanian television tower by Soviet troops in which at least 14 people were killed.

The spokesman said that the three were detained at Vilnius railway station on Tuesday night as they were about to board a train to Moscow and were accused of possessing narcotics and arms.

"Everything is a lie and invention," one of the men, Sergei Kudinov, was quoted as saying. "We knew of the seriousness of the document we were preparing and of possible provocations against us."

(Reuters, AFP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Bomb Wounds 3 at Hong Kong Hotel

HONG KONG (AP) — A parcel bomb delivered to a hotel exploded when it was opened Wednesday, seriously wounding an assistant manager and slightly wounding two other hotel employees, officials said.

Police investigators said the package was mailed locally to the hotel, the Holiday Inn Golden Mile. "This is a purely criminal investigation," said Neil McCabe, a police spokesman, when asked if the incident might be related to the Gulf war. "It has no other overtones or implications whatsoever." A police statement said the hotel was "not the target."

Nicole Garga, director of public relations at the hotel, said Kenny Lam, an assistant manager, was hospitalized with facial injuries. She said the package exploded when Mr. Lam opened it on a desk in the lobby. She said it was addressed to the assistant manager, but declined to say whether it was specifically addressed to Mr. Lam.

Jet Returns to Tokyo in Bomb Scare

TOKYO (AP) — A U.S.-bound United Airlines flight returned safely to Tokyo early Thursday after a passenger brandished an object that he said was a bomb, officials said. Authorities described the incident as a prank and said there were no injuries.

A United spokesman in Chicago said it was "unequivocally not a hijack" but "a security-related matter" that forced the return of Flight 58, a Boeing 747-100 with 296 passengers and a crew of 20. The spokesman said that about two hours after departure the captain advised Tokyo he was returning to Narita Airport.

Police sources said that one of the 296 passengers had inflated a plastic airsickness bag and threatened a cabin attendant. Security officers at Tokyo's international airport, however, said that no hijack signal was set off by the flight crew.

16 Killed in Khmer Rouge Assault

BATTAMBANG, Cambodia (Reuters) — Khmer Rouge forces shelled Cambodia's second-biggest city this week, killing at least 16 civilians and wounding dozens, in what is thought to be preparation for a ground assault.

Local officials and residents of Battambang, confirming the death toll on Wednesday, said the weekend barrage that hit Battambang started fires in a market near the airport and razed more than 60 houses and shops. In Bangkok, a Khmer Rouge official said the guerrillas aimed to *capture the city.* "We hope we can *do it before the* rainy season begins in May," he said.

The bombardment on Sunday, the second in a week, was the first time that shells had landed in the city center since the Khmer Rouge were driven from power in 1979, Battambang officials said. Saing Khan, secretary of the *ruling* Communist Party committee, said Wednesday that he expected more attacks. Guerrilla artillery was little more than 20 kilometers (14 miles) from the city, he said.

Japan Utility Won't Add Safety Rules

TOKYO (Reuters) — A Japanese power company said on Wednesday that it planned no new safety measures despite a radioactive leak at one of its nuclear plants that touched off nationwide protests.

A spokesman for the utility, the Kansai Electric Power Company, also said there was no need to shut down the company's eight similar plants for safety checks. Anti-nuclear groups demonstrated throughout Japan over the accident, with some demanding that the eight reactors be shut down.

A pressurized water reactor at Kansai's Fukui station, 350 kilometers (220 miles) west of Tokyo, was shut down on Saturday after cracked pipes in the steam generator leaked a large amount of highly radioactive water into a cooling chamber. An emergency cooling system flooded the reactor's core to prevent fuel rods from melting down. It was the first time such an emergency procedure had been triggered in Japan, nuclear power experts said.

Walesa Urges Parliament Elections

WARSAW (Reuters) — President Lech Walesa called Wednesday for fully free parliamentary elections to be held as soon as possible, perhaps in May. A spokesman said Mr. Walesa told leaders of his Citizens Committee that all parties should start preparing for the campaign.

The present parliament was elected in June 1989 for a four-year term in partly free elections — two-thirds of the 460 Sejm seats were reserved for Communists and their allies, while the 100-seat Senate was freely elected.

On March 7, the Sejm will debate a new electoral law and the date for parliament's dissolution. The Citizens Committee, which helped organize Mr. Walesa's presidential campaign last year, has called for elections on May 26. Many other parties also favor elections in May.

Liberian Factions Agree to Disarm

LOME, Togo (Reuters) — Liberia's warring factions agreed on Wednesday to confine their troops to specific areas and eventually disarm them.

The agreement followed two days of talks in Lomé and was seen as a major step towards ending Liberia's 13-month civil war. The war has killed thousands of people, wrecked the economy and forced a third of the population of 2.4 million to flee to other countries.

Liberia's two rebel factions, the remnants of the army and West African mediators also agreed to convene a conference of all interested Liberians to appoint an interim government.

U.S. Hopes to Upgrade Transit Net

WASHINGTON (AP) — The administration made public Wednesday a $105 billion, five-year program to "prepare for the next American century" in U.S. transportation by improving highways and mass transit systems and revamping transportation spending. Many state transportation officials, however, were expressing reservations about financing. They expect Congress to rewrite much of the bill.

The plan includes increases over five years of 39 percent in highway funding, to $20.3 billion, and 25 percent in mass transit, to $2.9 billion. It also increases spending for highway safety programs by 34 percent, and contains new incentives for private sector investment in toll roads.

The plan envisions using private enterprise to help refurbish roads and bridges and would use tolls and user fees to help pay the costs. It would give states and cities more flexibility in spending transportation dollars, allowing them to choose whether to spend federal dollars on highways or mass transit systems.

Civic Forum Split: 'Divorce, Czech-Style'

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — Civic Forum, born of the mass movement that overthrew Communist rule here 15 months ago and later torn by factional disputes, will survive, if only as a coordinating committee to keep the governing coalition together.

Its name and joyous emblem of a smiling face characterized the "velvet revolution," and it carried its leader, Vaclav Havel, to the presidency. But the party broke into two wings last week.

As an incipient political party, the forum won the first free parliamentary elections in June and controls the government headed by Prime Minister Marian Calfa.

Its breakup recalls the division that has occurred in Poland, where the Solidarity movement, which like Civic Forum ended Soviet-dominated rule, has fragmented into factions.

Essentially, the announcement formalized the growing division between two groups in Civic Forum. One is a well-structured faction led by Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus, who upset Mr. Havel's candidate in October and was elected chairman.

The other is a more diffuse group calling itself the Liberal Club, whose prominent members are Mr. Havel's longtime associates and fellow political prisoners in the Charter 77 dissident movement. Jiri Dienstbier, who is foreign minister and a deputy prime minister, is most often cited as a leader.

Mr. Havel, although philosophically more attuned to the Liberal Club, is nonetheless strongly in favor of Mr. Klaus's far-reaching program for economic liberalization.

In an interview, Mr. Klaus said that the idea of a formal split was his and that the action had been taken because he wanted to put an end to months of internal struggle with "those who were not able to win in October" and have "blocked progress" since his election.

"We have decided on a 'divorce, Czech-style' between a majority that elected me and a minority view," the finance minister said.

Mr. Klaus said his faction stood for liberalism in its European meaning of faith in an economy free of government intervention and would form a "definitely right-of-center party" to contest parliamentary elections next year.

He said his opponents were liberals in the American sense, which he said meant liberal social and political tenets.

He said the other faction included most of the "1968 Communists." Leading members of the dissident movement were former Communists active in the short-lived Prague Spring liberalization movement.

Mr. Havel said that the meeting Sunday to split the party had been "tense" at the outset but then headed toward friendly resolution.

The announcement published on Monday said the name "Civic Forum" would be continued by the coordinating committee on which both factions would be equally represented. No chairman has been chosen, but Mr. Havel said he would serve if necessary.

"Both sides agreed there would be too much pain in quarreling for the name and emblem and agreed neither could use it," said Mr. Havel's spokesman, Michael Zantovsky.

Mr. Klaus went beyond this, saying the organization's name and emblem had "served their historic purpose" and should be taken out of politics.

ROMANIA: *A Distrust of Police*

(Continued from page 1)

or rewards to report on their neighbors or colleagues.

These days, opposition politicians argue that the Securitate is more subtle. Its former agents form private companies or hold jobs in civilian and military agencies, and their work is more hidden.

Nonetheless, leading opposition officials suspect that the government, which is composed largely of former Communist Party members, relies on former Securitate agents to manipulate events. The charge has been repeatedly denied by the government.

Virgil Magureanu, the head of the new intelligence service, acknowledged in a recent speech to the Grand National Assembly, the parliament, that widespread wiretapping and surveillance were taking place in Romania. He blamed foreign intelligence agents.

Mihai Sora, leader of the Civic Alliance, which opposes the government, said the proceedings of his organization's private meetings were invariably widely known in Bucharest. He said this indicated the presence of informers, the use of sophisticated listening devices or "the Romanian tendency toward indiscretion."

"A part of the Securitate is now in the hands of the power," Mr. Sora said. "And part of the power is in the hands of the Securitate. This is a hypothesis based on common sense."

Sergiu Cunescu, a member of the parliamentary opposition, agreed. Mr. Cunescu was vice chairman of the legislative commission that investigated violent attacks by coal miners against the leading critics of Mr. Iliescu in June.

"Our analysis shows that on the days of June 14 and 15, there were obscure forces who led the miners around," Mr. Cunescu said. "It is quite clear that the miners alone would not have raided the precise addresses."

Petre Roman, the prime minister, told the commission that he believed former Securitate agents were involved.

Mr. Cunescu said the commission interviewed at least 10 witnesses who spotted former Securitate officers in the unruly crowd. One acknowledged his role in an interview with the parliamentary commission and was identified by name in the minority report.

Bogdan Baltazar, the chief government spokesman, said reports of wrongdoing by present or former intelligence agents were untrue. He said that about half of 13,000 Securitate officers had been dismissed, and that those who remained in the new intelligence service were technicians.

Mr. Baciu's attempted recruitment of Mr. Brinzei raises some questions about that assertion.

DEATH NOTICE

LUELLA KENAN SAWYER, 84, prominent member of the American community in Paris, died Sunday, February 10, 1991. A former journalist with *Sierra* magazine, she moved to France after her retirement in 1972.

Can't Read His Lips? Bush Turns to French

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The photo opportunity, a daily ritual at the White House in which dignitaries pose with President George Bush, has one ground rule for journalists: No questions, please.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bush seemed to amend the rule: Questions permitted, if the answers are in French.

Pierre Joxe was the visitor, in town for his first meeting at the White House as the French defense minister. Beside a crackling fire and a smiling Mr. Bush, Mr. Joxe found to his surprise that the U.S. president speaks French.

Not like a native, *bien sûr.*

The rare public display of Mr. Bush's ability unfolded like this:

Journalist (in English): Mr. Minister, can you tell us what you plan to be discussing with the president?

Mr. Joxe (in English): I can't understand you very well.

(Laughter)

Mr. Joxe (in English): My English is very poor.

Mr. Bush: (in French): You understand English very well.

(More laughter)

Journalist (in English): Mr. President, what do you think...

Mr. Bush (in French): I don't understand, Rita. I'm going to answer your question...

Journalist (in English): That's not fair!

Mr. Joxe, to Mr. Bush (in French): I didn't know you spoke French!

Mr. Bush (in French): I understand...

Mr. Joxe (in English): Yes, you speak French. I'm not sure you understand French, but I hear you speak it.

Mr. Bush then explained, in English and in French, that he had studied French for 11 years, beginning in his fourth year of elementary school.

He has spoken French privately to French-speaking diplomats, according to aides. But during the 1988 presidential campaign, Mr. Bush's aides reportedly feared that public displays of his ability would cast him as effete and privileged.

Asked why he did not use more French, an aide said, "I guess French people like to hear their language spoken well or not at all."

As the television lights dimmed and Mr. Joxe and Mr. Bush departed, the president called out to the press corps, *"Au revoir!"*

The Slovenia-Croatia Pact

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — The presidents of Yugoslavia's six fractious states met Wednesday to discuss the future of their federation, while the rebel republics of Slovenia and Croatia revealed details of a pact against any army crackdown. The pact said that in case of federal army intervention in either of the two republics, both would declare full independence.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Talks in Romania to end a strike by railroad workers broke down Wednesday, amid signs the five-day stoppage could spread throughout the country. Officials said that workers in the Iasi region near the Soviet border remained on strike, and that rail traffic around Timisoara had also been disrupted. *(Reuters)*

France will lift entry visa restrictions for New Zealanders beginning Sunday. New Zealanders will no longer be required to apply for a visa for a stay of three months or less. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	2	36	-1	30	sw
Athens	16	61	14	57	c
Barcelona	10	50	3	37	c
Belgrade	0	32	-2	28	fr
Berlin	-1	30	-3	26	sw
Brussels	1	34	-2	28	sw
Budapest	0	32	-2	28	c
Copenhagen	-2	28	-3	26	c
Costa Del Sol	22	72	17	63	c
Dublin	6	43	-2	28	c
Edinburgh	4	39	-6	21	sw
Faro	14	57	9	48	fr
Florence	7	45	-1	30	sw
Frankfurt	0	32	-3	26	sw
Geneva	-1	30	-5	23	sw
Helsinki	-9	16	-10	14	sn
Las Palmas	22	72	14	57	c
Lisbon	8	46	4	39	fr
London	2	36	0	32	r
Luxembourg	-1	30	-5	23	sw
Madrid	9	48	-4	25	fr
Milan	2	36	-12	10	sw
Moscow	-2	28	-6	21	sn
Munich	0	32	-5	23	sw
Nice	16	61	7	45	c
Oslo	-3	26	-7	19	sn
Paris	4	39	0	32	fr
Prague	2	36	-6	21	sn
Reykjavik	3	37	1	34	c
Rome	11	52	2	36	c
Stockholm	-4	25	-5	23	sn
Strasbourg	1	34	-5	23	sw
Venice	5	41	0	32	c
Vienna	0	32	-2	28	sw
Warsaw	-1	30	-4	25	sw
Zurich	-1	30	-6	21	sw
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	21	70	10	50	fr
Istanbul	12	54	8	46	c
Moscow	—	—	—	—	sn
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	fr
Tel Aviv	—	—	—	—	sn
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	30	86	21	70	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	23	73	t
Beijing	9	48	-4	25	sn
Hong Kong	20	68	16	61	sh
Manila	32	90	22	72	t
New Delhi	32	90	18	64	fr
Seoul	—	—	-3	26	—
Shanghai	10	50	2	36	sn
Singapore	32	90	23	73	t
Taipei	23	73	15	59	sh
Tokyo	11	52	2	36	sh
AFRICA					
Algiers	13	55	6	43	r
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	—
Casablanca	15	59	11	52	c
Harare	—	—	—	—	—
Lagos	32	90	27	81	t
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	—
Tunis	13	55	6	43	r
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	29	84	14	57	c
Lima	21	70	19	66	c
Mexico City	25	77	8	46	c
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	26	79	t
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	1	34	-5	23	sn
Atlanta	16	61	9	48	r
Boston	8	32	-2	28	sn
Chicago	0	32	-2	28	sn
Denver	13	55	-2	28	c
Detroit	3	37	-1	30	sn
Honolulu	27	81	19	66	sh
Houston	27	81	12	54	sh
Las Angeles	26	79	12	54	sh
Miami	27	81	20	68	sh
Minneapolis	0	32	-12	10	sn
Montreal	-6	21	-10	14	sn
Nassau	25	77	19	66	sh
New York	12	54	7	45	r
Phoenix	25	77	11	52	c
San Francisco	18	64	9	48	c
Seattle	12	54	5	41	r
Toronto	8	46	1	34	sn
Washington	7	45	3	37	r

c-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; sc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-storm.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 1 — 4 (30 — 25). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 2 — 3 (36 — 36). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 6 — 6 (43 — 21). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 6 — 1 (46 — 30). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 4 — 1 (39 — 32). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 9 — 1 (48 — 34). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Snow. Temp. 2 — 7 (36 — 19). BANGKOK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 34 — 24 (93 — 75). HONG KONG: Foggy. Temp. 21 — 16 (70 — 61). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 32 — 22 (90 — 72). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 7 — 2 (45 — 36). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 32 — 23 (90 — 73). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 11 — 3 (52 — 36).

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WAR IN THE GULF: Political complications from Ramadan, and from housing for Soviet émigrés

Rising of the Crescent Moon To Usher In Allied Problems

By Kim Murphy
Los Angeles Times Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — It was the 10th day of the Muslim holy fasting month of Ramadan in 1973, but President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had already decreed that his soldiers would be exempt from the fast as they prepared to launch a drive across the Suez Canal into Sinai.

The president was more than a little discomfited when he strode into the operations room before the first strike and learned his senior commanders still were fasting. The operation, he sternly warned, needed their full concentration.

"I noticed they were very embarrassed," Mr. Sadat wrote in his autobiography. "So I ordered some tea for myself and lit my pipe — whereupon they began to smoke and order tea."

Now, nearly two decades later, the Arab world again finds itself at war. Once again, the rising of the crescent moon over the desert March 17 marks the debut of the holiest month in Islam — and a new set of potential political complications for the crisis in the Gulf.

For Arab soldiers assembled in the Saudi desert, the Muslim tradition of shunning food, drink and tobacco during daylight hours, as before, will be optional. Saudi pilots will be required to eat and make up the fast after the war. But in any case, allied commanders are determined to press ahead.

"Our religion teaches us to pray," said Colonel Ahmed Robayan, spokesman for the joint Arab forces, "and also to fight."

Islamic scholars who have sanctioned the war have also endorsed the idea of fighting during Ramadan, noting that in 624 the prophet Mohammed launched an incursion against pagan villagers near Mecca during the holy fasting month. More recently, Iraq and Iran battled for eight years without stopping for Ramadan.

But some political scientists and Islamic scholars say that the current conflict raises a new set of religious questions never before confronted — questions that in the growing climate within the Arab world of unease about the war, could further complicate the decision about when to launch a full-*scale ground attack against Iraq.*

The most important of the complicating factors is that Ramadan is likely to dawn this year not with Muslims waging a holy war against infidels, but with televised images of Arabs killing Arabs, and worse, Western troops killing Arabs.

"The rising tide is against the war, everywhere, and I'm sure that the feeling will intensify as time goes on," said Saad Eddin Ibrahim, a well-known Egyptian sociologist and political scientist. "And if Ramadan should hit before the war is over, that feeling will become even much wider. I would say the overwhelming majority would like to see the fighting either ended or stopped during Ramadan."

"The reservations that many people will have is that this is a war between Muslims in the sacred month of Ramadan," he added. "The other aspect is that, by that time, probably the land battle will have started, and the reports of killing and wounding and all that will be very abhorrent to many Arabs and Muslims. If the killing is of Muslims at the hand of non-Muslims, it could substantially affect *public opinion.*"

A further complicating factor is the presence of hundreds of thousands of American, British and French troops in the kingdom, during Ramadan and possibly also during the annual *hajj*, or pilgrimage to Mecca, beginning June 12, when 2 million Muslims from all over the world travel to the birthplace of Mohammed.

Westerners living in Saudi Arabia have customarily scheduled their vacations during Ramadan to avoid the kingdom's strict prohibitions against eating or drinking in public between dawn and dusk. Enforcement is so strict that some *Muslims have been arrested in their* homes for eating during daylight hours, a Western diplomat said.

"You're going to have half a million Americans who want a hamburger at 12 sharp," another Western official said. "So there are all kinds of nasty deadlines coming up."

The Saudis, who from the beginning have been quick to patch over conflicts in an attempt to hold the allied coalition together, have played down the likelihood that Ramadan will present new difficulties.

Colonel Robayan said the army was not concerned that some soldiers might choose to fast during what promises to be a physically punishing land war in which the lives of their fellow allied soldiers may depend upon their ability to perform.

But Saudi pilots will be required to eat and drink because fluctuations in their blood-sugar levels could affect their flying perfor*mance, a Saudi official said.*

U.K. Policy Is Firm On Detaining Iraqis

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — Amid growing criticism of the decision to imprison Iraqi students and immigrants because of potential terrorism, government officials on Wednesday defended the policy on national se*curity grounds.*

With more than 80 Arab immigrants, nearly all Iraqis, in indefinite custody in jails or military barracks and awaiting deportation, an official close to Prime Minister John Major rejected the view that *the government was acting unfairly* or imprisoning people on the basis of guilt by association.

"You have to think which way you are going to err," the official at No. 10 Downing Street said. "Excuse me, but there are people trying *to blow us up, and we can't rule out* there may be links between Iraqis and the IRA."

The official explained that he was referring to possible financial links between Arab terrorist groups and the Irish Republican Army. The IRA mounted a daylight mortar attack on the prime minister's office last week, but the police said there was no evidence that any Arab groups were involved.

By British law, the government has authority to detain indefinitely *any immigrant as a national securi*ty risk, and to press for immediate deportation. The government is not required to file specific charges, nor does the immigrant have recourse to the British courts.

Since September, nearly 170 Arabs, most of them Iraqis, have been served with deportation notices as security risks by the government. About 80 people have already left Britain voluntarily.

A government source said that rather than being unfair, the policy was working. Six Arabs who had been detained were later set free, after a three-member panel appointed by the Home Office and meeting behind closed doors at Wormood Scrubs Prison reviewed their cases and found no basis for their deportation.

A spokesman for the Home Office said that appeals from another 12 detainees were rejected by the panel, which decided to proceed with the deportations.

About 30 other detainees have appeals pending before the panel, which resumed hearing cases *Wednesday after a weeklong break.*

One of those freed last week was Abbas Cheblak, a Palestinian writer and academic who has lived in Britain since 1975. News of his detention last month provoked a public campaign on his behalf. Among those pressing for his release were two Conservative Party members of Parliament.

Although Mr. Cheblak had been detained as a possible terrorist threat, he said security officials never interrogated him or searched his house after he was picked up.

"I know this is a difficult time for authorities," Mr. Cheblak said Wednesday. "But they made no effort to learn anything about me, or who I am."

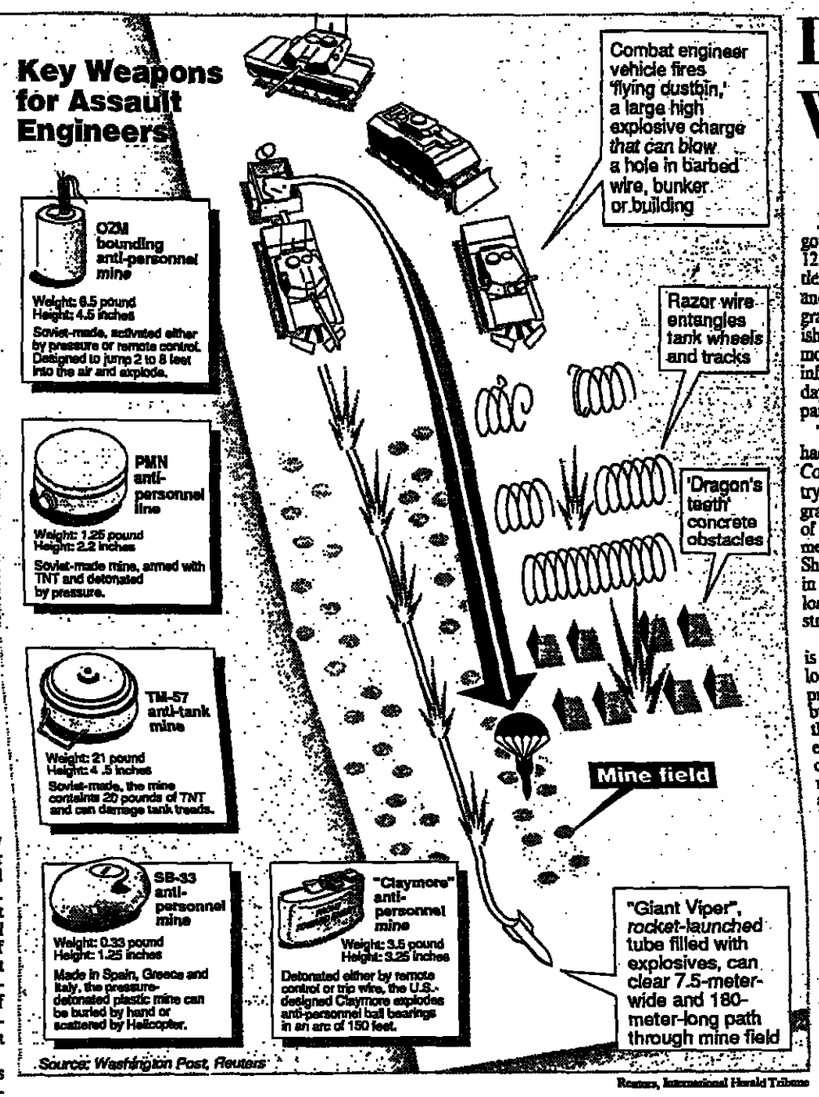
There was little evidence of any widespread public outcry here as a result of the detentions. But human rights groups and other critics have *sought to depict the government's* action as draconian and an affront to the principles of British democracy.

Anne Owers, general secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, which has worked on behalf of some of the Iraqi detainees, said the government's policy as a result of the war had done Britain enormous damage.

"What sort of impression do many Arab people and Arab nations now have of British justice?" Mrs. Owers said.

The Independent, a London newspaper, joined the fray Tuesday, calling the government's policy "a moral and administrative scandal."

"It also diminishes the force of any complaints the British government may make about miscarriages of justice abroad," the newspaper said.



Source: Washington Post, Reuters

Reuters, International Herald Tribune

Preparing for the Minefields

Allies Have Range of Options to Punch a Path Through

By Edward Cody
and Evelyn Richards
Washington Post Service

As U.S. troops count down the days before a ground offensive against Iraqi forces in Kuwait, combat engineers have stepped up training to overcome one of the nastiest obstacles in their path: land mines by the *thousands.*

U.S. military officers, aware of the deadly potential, said their strategy called for flanking movements around the huge minefields and creation of narrow safe lanes to pass through them. This would allow troops and tanks to rush past most of the countless mines believed laid by Iraqi forces in the six months since they started erecting a patchwork of multilayered defensive lines that also include berms, tank ditches and wire.

"As the attacker, I don't want to breach any obstacle," said a U.S. mine specialist with Operation Desert Storm in Saudi Arabia. "I want to bypass it."

But U.S. and allied troops have been told that, at many points *along the Saudi-Kuwaiti and Saudi-Iraqi* borders, they will nevertheless have to punch paths through a deadly obstacle course in which Iraq's anti-personnel and anti-tank mines are devastating weapons. Since mines can be filled with mustard gas or nerve agents as well as explosives, this also has become one of the dangers U.S. troops will face in the advance *against Kuwait, the U.S. mine specialist added.*

Since Roman times, when centurions dropped barbs on the ground, hidden mines have acquired a powerful psychological force. For that reason, the officer said, Iraq is believed to have followed military doctrine calling for scattered mines in the desert to make U.S. ground soldiers or armored units believe they are in a *full minefield even when they are not.*

Although staying away is the simplest way to counter mines, U.S. and allied forces in Operation Desert Storm have a range of weapons to deploy against minefields that must be crossed. Lieutenant Chris Simmler, 23, a Marine combat engineer from Franklin, Massachusetts, now stationed in the Saudi desert, said the smartest weapons to neutralize Iraqi minefields were those that can be fired from a distance.

Lieutenant Simmler, who was running through training drills with his anti-mine company just south of the Saudi-Kuwaiti border, said U.S. forces would open any attack against Iraqi defenses with large-scale bombing that would explode most of the mines. This would be followed by similarly huge artillery and mortar barrages that would help explode remaining mines.

Up to 80 percent of the mines could be exploded in this manner, he said.

To break paths through remaining Iraqi defenses, he said, combat engineers are equipped with bulldozer tanks, armored bulldozers and tracked vehicles that have rakes, plows and rollers to detonate mines before assault tanks move through a cleared lane. As he spoke, Marine bulldozers plowed through make-be*lieve minefields* and attacked mock berms in training exercises that have become a daily routine for combat engineers.

Allied forces also have a device that the U.S. military calls a Mine Clearing Line Charge. A rocket is fired horizontally over a minefield, pulling along a 360-foot (about 110-meter) cable fixed with explosive charges.

When the charges are detonated, the expert said, they should clear 92 percent of mines along a path 300 *feet long and 25 feet wide.*

Israel Said to Plan West Bank Housing

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's rightist government is planning to build 12,000 new homes for Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in a three-year program that would increase the Jewish population of the territories by more than 50 percent, according to information made public Wednesday by two opposition members of parliament.

The legislators, who said they had obtained internal plans of the Construction and Housing Ministry, charged that the building program represented a clear violation of guarantees given by the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to the Bush administration in exchange for $400 million in loan guarantees for housing construction.

Mr. Shamir's government, which is now seeking $10 billion more in loan guarantees from Washington, promised last fall that it would not build housing in the territories for the hundreds of thousands of Soviet immigrants now coming to the country. It also pledged not to direct the immigrants to settlements, and said it would provide the State Department with information about any settlement construction.

But the two leftist deputies, Dedi Zucker of the Citizen's Rights Movement and Chaim Oron of the Mapam party, said in a three-page report that about 2,500 Soviet immigrants were already living in the territories outside Jerusalem. They suggested that more Soviet émigrés would surely move to the areas if the new housing were built.

The immigration wave has caused a severe housing shortage in Israel, meaning that Soviet arrivals are already virtually obliged to move wherever there are empty *apartments.*

Mr. Zucker and Mr. Oron asserted in a statement that the government building program, which they said would cost $750 million over three years, "has the aim of creating facts on the ground that will make it difficult for Israel to enter the political process that is expected after the Persian Gulf war."

They said that the building program was already underway, and that 1,000 mobile homes were now being installed by the government.

At least 90,000 Jewish settlers are now estimated to live in about 140 communities scattered through the West Bank and Gaza, which are home to 1.7 million Palestinians. The Bush administration, which believes Israel should trade occu*pied land for peace with its neigh*bors, strongly opposes further settlement of the territories. The issue contributed to a sharp deterioration in U.S.-Israeli relations over the two years before the Gulf crisis.

A spokesman for the Housing Ministry, which is headed by Ariel Sharon, a Likud party hard-liner, did not respond Wednesday to several inquiries about the opposition report. A senior adviser to Mr. Shamir, Avi Pazner, said the report "sounds far-fetched," but added that he did not know whether or not it was correct.

Since the formation in June of Mr. Shamir's cabinet, which includes extreme nationalist and religious parties, the government has refused to make public its plans for settlements, though it has said that settlement of the territories would continue.

In recent weeks, sources here *said, officials in Jerusalem have* also been at odds with the State Department over attempts by U.S. officials to obtain the promised information about settlements. State Department officials recently complained that Israel's answers to a series of questions about the government's settlement policy were inadequate, officials here said.

Aides to Mr. Shamir say the government responded that, in its view, it had provided the State Department with all the information requested. But officials say the $400 million in loan guarantees linked to the information request had still not been released by Washington, a delay that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d recently attributed to "technical problems."

Israeli commentators say the continuing problems with the housing money — which represents only a fraction of what Israel hopes to obtain from the United States — reflect the deep tensions that continue to underlie the wartime patina of cooperation and goodwill between the United States and Israel.

A commentary Wednesday in the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz said: "Relations continue to be poisoned in the triangle of Bush, Baker and Shamir."

The legislators' report said the Housing Ministry plan for settlement construction extended from the present budget year, which ends in March, to 1993. This year, the report said, the government has allocated 2,149 new homes to settlements, of which part will be built directly by the government and part will be financed through pur*chase guarantees* to private builders.

According to the report, the overall plan places priority on adding homes to existing settlements "to assure that the present claim made to the Americans can be perpetuated: that no new settlements are being constructed."

At the same time, the report says, the Housing Ministry is planning to build a new settlement for rigorously Orthodox Jews already approved by an earlier government, and will expand several existing settlements near the center of the country so that they stretch directly across the "Green Line" between Israel and the West Bank.

Baker Seeks Europe's Aid For Israel

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d is asking West European countries to help offset Israel's military costs as the Bush administration considers an increase in U.S. aid.

Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State Department spokeswoman, said Mr. Baker was soliciting money from the 12 members of the European Community and other nations, but she gave no amounts.

As for an increase in U.S. aid to Israel, the administration is believed to be considering $700 million to $1 billion. "That is about the amount that Congress would accept," a U.S. official said.

Last month, Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai of Israel estimated that, over five years, the country would need about $3 billion to offset military costs caused by the Gulf war and $10 billion mostly to resettle Soviet Jews.

Israel already receives $3 billion a year in U.S. economic and military aid.

Classifying Israel as a frontline state puts it in the same category as Egypt, Turkey and Jordan, all of whom have received billions of dollars in assistance from a coalition of countries organized by Mr. Baker to compensate for losses related to the war.

Mr. Baker met with the Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, on Monday. Miss Tutwiler said that Mr. Baker had made no commitment about U.S. aid, but that the two men talked about "a ballpark figure," which she declined to disclose.

Mr. Arens told the secretary of state that Israel had been maintaining a high level of military preparedness and that this was an expense for which they would need help, the spokeswoman said.

Mr. Arens said Monday that his nation's air force could help knock out Iraqi Scud missile launchers and make a significant contribu*tion to the allied war effort.*

He appeared to be hinting that he had asked that Israel be invited into the war. So far, Israel has held its fire despite the Iraqi missile attacks.

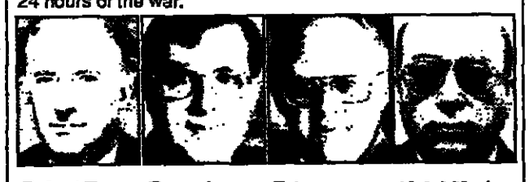
35 Mexico Pilgrims Crushed

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — About 35 worshippers were crushed to death during an Ash Wednesday ceremony as thousands of pilgrims pushed into a church in Chalma, 50 kilometers (30 miles) from here, a government official said. About 30 were injured.

The Analysts' View: Day 28

Four strategists pick the major development in the last 24 hours of the war.



Robert E. Hunter | François Heisbourg | Ze'ev Schiff | Abdul-Karim Abou-Nasr

ROBERT E. HUNTER
Vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

After the conflict, the U.S. Congress will likely promote an additional war aim: to reduce OPEC's influence in the global market. How this could be done is less important than the political pressure to redeem the loss of U.S. blood and treasure, in part by insulating the United States from foreign domination of oil prices. The goal: not necessarily cheap oil but predictability, in order to permit rational planning of the energy future of the United States.

FRANÇOIS HEISBOURG
Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

Even if Yevgeni M. Primakov may be ready to go to inordinate lengths in his quest for a compromise package, Soviet attempts toward a settlement in the Gulf war have, at present, no more reason to succeed than did the recent Iranian initiatives. Notwithstanding the damage already inflicted to Iraqi forces and the growing signs of disaffection within Iraqi ranks, Saddam Hussein probably has no compelling motive to knuckle under at this stage. Any sign of tangible Iraqi movement toward a peaceful settlement, however, would be indicative of a situation close to absolute collapse — in which case the coalition would probably stick to its guns in terms of the liberation of Kuwait.

ZE'EV SCHIFF
Military editor of the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz.

A growing number of voices are calling for a postwar international conference to deliberate the Israeli-Arab-Palestinian conflict. What is needed even before that, however, is another international conference to draw conclusions about aid tendered by various countries and companies in creating the Iraqi war machine, and especially its nonconventional aspects. The countries that helped Iraq build this capability — above all the European states — cannot expect to serve as arbitrators in the Israeli-Arab dispute.

ABDUL-KARIM ABOU-NASR
Editor and political commentator with leading Arab publications since 1965; now working with a Kuwaiti daily, Al Qabas.

Saddam Hussein's unyielding stance, confirmed during the Soviet emissary's visit, reflects his awareness that giving up Kuwait now will not restore his geopolitical position. If the Baghdad regime survives, the international coalition will insist upon reparations and arms embargoes as part of a policy of containment. Iraq will not get any reconstruction funds as long as its present leadership stays. So Mr. Hussein has no incentive for flexibility. The allies intend to use these factors to increase the pressure for a change of regime in Baghdad.

Syrians Might Recognize Israel, Genscher Says

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Syria would be willing to recognize Israel's right to exist if Israel accepted self-determination for the Palestinians, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Wednesday in Damascus.

Mr. Genscher, speaking after a meeting with the Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara, said, "Syria realizes that recognition of the right of self-determination for the Palestinians also means that the right for Israel to exist is recognized and assured."

For Arab leaders, Palestinian self-determination is synonymous with the creation of a state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Syria, like most Arab nations, has maintained a state of war with Israel since its creation in 1948, and *recognition would represent a land*mark change in Middle East politics. But a statement issued in Damascus on Wednesday evening on behalf of President Hafez Assad, following Mr. Genscher's remark, *suggested that the country's policy* had not substantially shifted.

The statement said that Syria sought "a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, based on the UN resolutions, including Resolution 338 that provides for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East and for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, and securing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people."

Support for UN Resolution 338, which also implicitly backs Israel's right to security, has been a long-standing part of Syrian foreign policy.

Israeli officials reacted skeptically to Mr. Genscher's statement, saying they were doubtful it represented a change in Syrian policy. The officials noted that several times in the past, Western dignitaries visiting Baghdad had similarly reported Syrian willingness to deal with Israel, without any subsequent result.

American and some other Western diplomats reportedly are hopeful that in the aftermath of the Gulf war, Syria's place in the U.S.-led coalition against Iraq can be parlayed into some process of rapprochement with Israel.

For his part, the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, has said that Israel is ready to open direct peace negotiations with Syria, and some Israeli observers say there are signs that Mr. Shamir's government may be willing to compromise on the Golan Heights, the territory it captured from Syria in the 1967 war and subsequently annexed.

But some senior Israeli officials have argued recently that Syria un*der Mr.* Assad is little better than the Iraq of President Saddam Hussein, and that Damascus is more likely to emerge after the war as leader of an Arab radical front that rejects U.S.-sponsored peace efforts.

These officials point out that Syria has been a reluctant member of the U.S. coalition, and that the Syrian media have been stressing *that Iraq's greatest sin has been to* distract Arab resources and energy from the struggle against Israel. Damascus has also complained about the military and political support Israel has received from the West as a result of Iraqi missile attacks. — JACKSON DIEHL

Syrian's 'Crude' Statement Angers U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The United States protested on Wednesday what it called a "crude and hateful" anti-Semitic statement that it said was delivered by a Syrian delegate at a meeting last week of the UN Human Rights Commission.

In a letter to Jan Martenson, head of the UN European office in Geneva, American officials said the Syrian statement to the commission "damaged the credibility," of the 43-nation rights body.

The Syrian, Nabila Chaalan, recommended that all members of the commission read a 1985 book by the Syrian defense minister, Mustafa Tlas, titled "The Mazah (Unleavened Bread) of Zion." The book says Jews murder non-Jews, especially Christians, to obtain blood to make the unleavened bread that is eaten during Passover.

"We should like to launch an appeal to all members of this commission to read this very important work that demonstrates unequivocally the historical reality of Zionist racism," Mr. Saalan told delegates attending the commission's annual review of rights abuses. The delegates had been debating the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The U.S. delegation, in a letter to Mr. Martenson, said it hoped the statement did not reflect the views of the Syrian government.

In the open letter to Mr. Martenson, the chief U.S. delegate, J. Kenneth Blackwell, described the statements in the book as "profoundly racist, anti-Semitic and calumnous."

The letter was co-signed by Morris Abram, the American delegate to the UN in Geneva. *(AP, Reuters)*

Gulf Notes

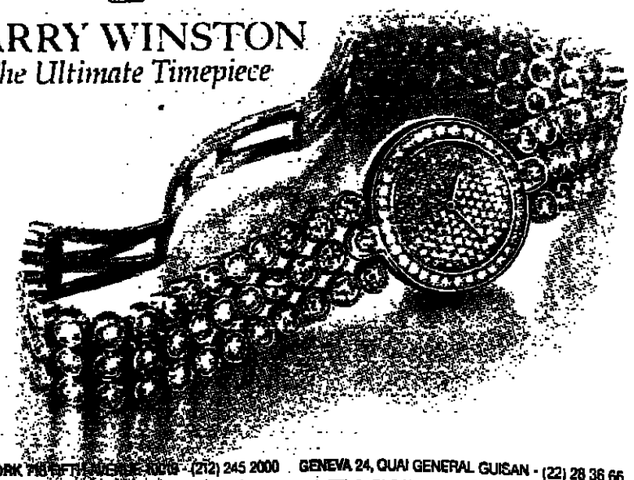
■ **Swiss policemen** fired tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse about 150 anti-war protesters blocking the entrance to the Zurich stock exchange on Wednesday. The police said there were no injuries, and trading at the exchange was not interrupted. *(Reuters)*

■ **President Turgut Ozal of Turkey** has called for a postwar regional summit meeting on water resources because "water may become as important as oil" for the region. He renewed a call that Turkey made in 1988 for an "Aqueduct for Peace" *that would bring water from Turk*ish rivers to the Gulf. *(AFP)*

■ **Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama** of Japan summoned the Iraqi ambassador, Rashid Rifai, on Wednesday, requesting that Baghdad not use chemical weapons. Mr. Rifai told Mr. Nakayama that he would convey the request to his government. *(AFP)*

■ **Czechoslovakia is to send** 44 additional volunteers and 11 light armored vehicles to Saudi Arabia to strengthen the 179-man Czechoslovak decontamination unit there, a Defense Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. Last week, 37 more men joined the unit, which comprises three anti-chemical warfare groups and a medical group. *(AP)*

HW
HARRY WINSTON
The Ultimate Timepiece



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WAR IN THE GULF: Officers' comments step up conservative offensive against policies backed by Gorbachev

Hearts and Minds: U.S. Public at War

By Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The public-opinion battle waged by President George Bush and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has entered a new and perhaps decisive stage with reports that U.S. bombs killed Iraqi women and children in a Baghdad air raid shelter, according to polling experts.

At stake for Mr. Bush is whether the war with Iraq continues to be seen by the U.S. public as a "just" war — or just another Vietnam.

The stakes for Mr. Hussein are equally high. Those civilian deaths could also further intensify U.S. antipathy toward Mr. Hussein Hussein if it is found that he had deliberately placed civilians at risk in a military facility.

"It all depends on how the situation unfolds," said John Marttila, who recently completed a national survey on attitudes toward the Gulf war. "There will be suspended judgment for two or three days until this is better clarified, if it ever can be clarified."

Before Wednesday's bombing, surveys consistently found that the public seemed willing to accept civilian Iraqi casualties because most Americans believed them to be the unintended victims of allied attacks on military targets.

"That message has come through clearly to the American people," said Thomas Mann, director of government studies at the Brookings Institution. "The American people have been told that we are engaged in a legitimate use of force and we are using it in a humane way."

A Washington Post/ABC News poll, completed Tuesday, found that six out 10 persons questioned said that the U.S. was "making enough of an effort to avoid bombing civilian areas."

Burns Roper, president of the Roper Organization, said he thought there was "a pretty broad acceptance that civilian casualties are inevitable" and that there was "a percentage of people" who thought civilian casualties may be "the way to end the war."

"I don't see that as a serious problem at the moment, unless it turns out we've been lied to," he said.

William Schneider, an analyst at the American Enterprise Institute, said: "The only way this incident would have a serious impact is there were evidence that we knew it was a civilian target and it was deliberately hit or that we acted with reckless disregard for civilian targets."

"So far, I don't think there is convincing evidence for either," he said.

Historically, civilian deaths appear to have little influence on public support for a war.

"The number of civilian casualties didn't make much of a difference in Vietnam or Korea," said John Mueller, professor of political science at the University of Rochester and a leading scholar on war and public opinion. "But it may be different in this case, because there is little animosity toward the Iraqis — just toward their leader."

Experts generally agree that U.S. public support for war rests on three legs. The first is the cost, as measured by U.S. casualties. The second is overall support for the reasons the war is being fought. The third is confidence in the competence of those who direct the fighting.

During the first month, Mr. Bush pieced together a strong coalition based largely on surprisingly low allied casualties, a deepening national consensus that Mr. Hussein had to be removed and that the war was the only way to do it, and growing support for the way that the president and his military were waging the war.

Of those questioned in the Post/ABC poll, 78 percent said they supported the decision to go to war, even though most also believed that a ground war was inevitable and that many U.S. casualties would result.

Seven out of 10 in a recent Gallup poll believe the conflict in the Gulf is a "just" war, compared to 25 percent who expressed a similar view of Vietnam.

The biggest threat to those public attitudes posed by Wednesday's bombing may be to confidence in the way the war is being handled, opinion experts said.

"One of the lessons they should have learned from Vietnam is the credibility gap," said Bruce Jentleson, a political scientist who has studied public attitudes toward war.

"There's a difference between giving out limited information and misinformation," he said. "The press doesn't like limited information, but the American public doesn't seem to be bothered very much by that. But if it starts to become misinformation or intentional deception, then you have a credibility gap problem and the trust of the public could be broken really quickly."

Still, Jentleson suggested that "the American public may not be bothered by this incident unless it becomes a pattern."

Mr. Jentleson and others also suggest that Wednesday's incident would renew concerns about the justifications for the war — the second leg holding up public support for the Gulf conflict.

"It will raise questions about our purposes and our claim for a moral basis for what we're doing," Mr. Jentleson said.

Ken Jarecke, Pool/The Associated Press

An American soldier from the 18th Airborne Corps artillery unit tossing a football during a recent break in the Saudi desert.

Bombing Likely to Widen Arab-West Rift

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The reported killing of hundreds of Iraqi civilians in an allied bombing raid is certain to increase the sense in the Middle East that the Gulf war is becoming a conflict between the West and the Arab world and could make it harder for the coalition's Arab allies to maintain public support in their countries, Arab officials and analysts said Wednesday.

"There is a changing mood even among the so-called moderate Arab states that this war is far more messy and destructive than we asked for," said Walid Khazziha, an economist at American University in Cairo. "This kind of terrible event will widen the rift between some of these states and their own people."

Various Arab states reacted in predictably different ways to the incident. Such nations as Algeria and Tunisia, which, although officially neutral, have been offering increasing vocal support to President Saddam Hussein, were quick to condemn the attack.

"The savage bombing of civilians is contrary to human values and international conventions," the Tunisian Foreign Ministry said in a statement. President Zine Abidine ben Ali declared Thursday an official day of mourning for Iraqi civilian casualties, according to the Reuters news agency.

The official Algerian press agency APS, called the bombing "one of dozens of massacres that have been aimed at our Arab nation."

Riot policemen in Amman, Jordan, prevented more than 150 protesters from marching on the U.S. Embassy on Wednesday.

"People are really sad by what happened in the shelter," a senior security official told Reuters. "They were even more moved when they saw the television pictures of the charred bodies."

Egypt, which has been a key Arab member of the allied coalition against Iraq, maintained public silence on the attack. But a senior Egyptian official said privately that the deaths would have no impact on Cairo's support for the war.

"One feels very sorry for the loss of life in Iraq," said Osama Baz, President Hosni Mubarak's chief adviser, in an interview before the deaths were reported. "But we still believe the battle has started because of Iraqi intransigence. We see the only way out of the devastation is an Iraqi agreement to withdraw from Kuwait and implement the UN resolutions."

But Egyptian opposition figures, who have been deeply divided over the conflict, were quick to condemn the raid.

"It is a very sad time for us, a catastrophe," said Mohammed Maamoun Hodaiby, a leader of the Islamic Brotherhood party, which, as a religious institution, is banned from participating in Egyptian politics but plays a major role in building anti-Western feelings.

"We don't believe in Saddam Hussein," he said. "He has killed many of our brothers. But that does not mean we don't care about the 18 million people of Iraq. They are a big part of the Arab Muslim world. If they are destroyed, it means a big part of us is destroyed. If their power and wealth are gone, it means a big part of our power and wealth are gone as well."

White House Statement on Bombing

The Associated Press

Following is the text of a statement delivered Wednesday at the White House by Marlin Fitzwater, the presidential press secretary, on the allied bombing raid on Baghdad in which a large number of civilians were reported killed:

Last night, coalition forces bombed a military command and control center in Baghdad that, according to press reports, resulted in a number of civilian casualties.

The loss of civilian lives in time of war is a truly tragic consequence. It saddens everyone to know that innocent people may have died in the course of military conflict. America treats human life as our most precious value. That is why even during this military conflict in which the lives of our servicemen and women are at risk we will not target civilian facilities. We will continue to hit only military targets.

The bunker that was attacked last night was a military target, a command and control center that fed instructions directly to the Iraqi war machine, painted and camouflaged to avoid detection, and well documented as a military target. We have been systematically attacking these targets since the war began.

We don't know why civilians were at this location, but we do know that Saddam Hussein does not share our value in the sanctity of life. Indeed, he time and again has shown a willingness to sacrifice civilian lives and property that further his war aims.

Civilian hostages were moved in November and December to military sites for use as human shields. POWs reportedly have been placed at military sites. Roving bands of execution squads search out deserters among his own ranks of servicemen. Command and control centers in Iraq have been placed on top of schools and public buildings. Tanks and other artillery have been placed beside private homes in small villages. And only this morning, we have documentation that two MiG-21s have been parked near the front door of a treasured archaeological site which dates back to the 27th century B.C. His environmental terrorism spreads throughout the Persian Gulf, killing wildlife and threatening human water supplies.

And finally, Saddam Hussein aims his Scud missiles at innocent civilians in Israel and Saudi Arabia. He kills civilians intentionally and with purpose.

Saddam Hussein created this war. He created the military bunkers, and he can bring the war to an end. We urge him once again to save his people and to comply with the UN resolutions.

At Least 9 Iraqi Envoys Leave Posts in Ankara

Reuters

ANKARA — Iraq has withdrawn at least nine diplomats from Turkey after being asked to cut back their numbers, an Iraqi Embassy official said Wednesday.

Turkey had asked Iraq on Feb. 3 to reduce the number of its officials, who total about 70. Ankara suspended its diplomatic activity in Baghdad and withdrew its 20 diplomatic staff in January.

HOPE: *Soviets Are Optimistic After Envoy's Talks With Saddam Hussein*

makov's conference with the Iraqi leader.]

Soviet officials insist that the Kremlin remains committed to the fulfillment of United Nations resolutions calling for Iraq's full withdrawal from Kuwait.

At the same time, Mr. Gorbachev is coming under increasing political pressure from hard-liners in the Communist Party and the army to distance Moscow from Washington's handling of the war, including the bombing campaign against targets in Iraq. (Page 4.)

Baghdad radio quoted Mr. Hussein as telling Mr. Primakov that Iraq was ready to cooperate with the Soviet Union and other nations "in the interest of finding a peaceful, political, equitable, and honorable solution to the region's central issues, including the situation in the Gulf."

But the Iraqi leader gave no public indication that he was prepared to withdraw his forces from Kuwait.

Soviet and Western analysts on the Middle East said it was still unclear whether Mr. Hussein was really prepared to make significant diplomatic concessions in order to end the war, or merely wanted to explore the possibility of dividing the anti-Iraq coalition.

Mr. Gorbachev has expressed unease with the magnitude of Western bombing raids against Iraq, saying there was a danger that the U.S.-led forces were exceeding their UN Security Council mandate.

In another sign that the Kremlin is eager to play the role of peacemaker, the Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad al Jaber as Sabah, arrived in Moscow on Wednesday for talks with Soviet officials.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said the visit was arranged well before Mr. Aziz agreed to come to Moscow. It was not clear whether the two foreign ministers would be in the Soviet capital at the same time.

The Kremlin's room for diplomatic maneuver between Baghdad and Washington appears limited, in view of its repeated calls for a complete Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vitali Churkin, said Wednesday that Moscow was not demanding any halt to military action by the U.S.-led alliance while talks were continuing with Iraq.

But Mr. Churkin suggested that the Security Council might provide certain guarantees to Iraq on limiting further military action provided that Mr. Hussein complied with UN resolutions. He said the Soviet Union wanted to discuss possible guarantees with other permanent members of the Security Council, including the United States, and would not act unilaterally.

Mr. Gorbachev held talks on the war with Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France on Tuesday, and he has also been in touch with Iranian leaders through a Foreign Ministry envoy.

[Mr. Dumas, on his return from Moscow, told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French parliament, "I found nothing in Saddam Hussein's remarks which allow me to say he has changed his position," Reuters reported from Paris.

["We'll have to see what Tariq Aziz has to say in Moscow," Mr. Dumas said.]

A French government spokesman said Soviet officials had described Mr. Primakov's mission to Baghdad as a final effort to persuade Mr. Hussein to leave Kuwait.

■ U.S. Is Not Impressed

Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State Department spokesman, appeared dismissive Wednesday of Iraqi statements that promised unspecified cooperation to settle the problems of the Middle East, "including the situation in the Gulf."

Bush administration officials pointed out that Mr. Hussein, in the Iraqi account of the Primakov meeting, had made no promise to withdraw from Kuwait.

Asked if the U.S. government had seen "anything encouraging or different" emerging from the Soviet-Iraqi talks, Miss Tutwiler replied, "Not really."

She also said U.S. officials had not received "a readout" on the Baghdad talks from the Soviets.

Miss Tutwiler said the U.S. government was not concerned about recent Soviet initiatives in the Gulf, including Mr. Primakov's trip to Baghdad.

"I would refer you to President Gorbachev's spokesman, who yesterday himself said that they fully support 12 United Nations resolutions" and that Mr. Primakov was not going with any new Soviet proposals, she said.

Soviet Generals Assail U.S. for Bombing Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Communist political directorate of the Soviet armed forces bitterly denounced the U.S.-led campaign against Baghdad on Wednesday and asserted that the real goal was the killing of civilians and the destruction of Iraq, Moscow's former chief ally in the Gulf.

The officers compared allied attacks on Iraq to what they called "persecution" of Soviet soldiers in the Baltic republics, where pro-Moscow forces firing on unarmed civilians killed at least 20 people last month.

They declared that only continued Communist control of the military could guarantee the defense of the Soviet Union and preserve its vital interests.

The officers, who spoke at a press conference, are senior officials in the armed forces' military-political administration, a Communist Party organization, and are among the most hard-line elements in Soviet society.

Their comments increased the intensity of a conservative offensive against policies backed by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, particularly his support for the U.S.-led campaign against Iraq.

They followed the publication Tuesday of an article in the conservative newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya saying that Moscow's agreement to join the United Nations alliance against Iraq had "ended the U.S.S.R.'s existence as a superpower."

The accord, the article added, had also alienated the Kremlin's allies in the Middle East and the Third World and would enable an "American-Israeli colony" to occupy the Gulf region for decades.

Speaking at the press conference, General Boris Golishev, of the political department of KGB troops, said, "War is a serious matter, especially when we see the annihilation of people, the destruction of civilian targets."

"Many questions arise," General Golishev said. "Is this really a war to protect the sovereignty of Kuwait? And was it worth exterminating so many people to safeguard this sovereignty?"

Lieutenant General Alexander Ovchinnikov, deputy head of the armed forces' political administration, said the war was a misfortune for all involved.

"But as for the increasing annihilation of the peaceful population," he said, "we think that the most urgent and most energetic measures must be taken to end this armed conflict."

General Ovchinnikov sought to compare the suffering of Iraqi civilians to that of Soviet servicemen in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, where pro-independence governments view troops sent in by Moscow as an occupying force.

"I think the fact that the Americans bomb and leave homeless and without food peaceful citizens is as bad," he said, "as unnatural, as the Lithuanian government leaving our servicemen without homes, without food, without kindergartens and schools."

Moscow was for many years Iraq's chief arms supplier, and ties between the Soviet and Iraqi military have been strong.

Hard-liners in the Soviet press have also attacked the United States over its actions in the Gulf.

Georgi Mirsky, an expert in Middle East affairs with good connections in the Communist Party, said that the party, the military and the KGB state security apparatus were "still deeply resentful" of the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact, the "socialist camp" in Eastern Europe and Soviet troop strength in East Germany.

That resentment, Mr. Mirsky said, is fueling anger over Mr. Gorbachev's Gulf policy.

He said he had recently heard General Vladimir Lobov, commander of Warsaw Pact troops, lash out at the policy, saying that the United States was threatening Soviet territory in Transcaucasia, which includes the republics of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia.

At the press conference, the generals also insisted that the Communist Party had a vital role in the armed forces, and suggested that the civilian authorities tampered with that relationship at their peril.

"The Communists in the armed forces carry out state policy," said General Golishev of the KGB. "And a wise state will never reject an institution that protects its interests and protects the people."

Changes in the Soviet Constitution, approved last March, removed the Communists' legal monopoly on power, theoretically opening the door to other political organizations inside the military. But the generals made it clear that there was no room for rival parties in the armed forces.

All officers with the rank of general are party members, as are at least 90 percent of the staff of the military-political administration, they said. The other 10 percent are members of the party's youth wing, the Komsomol. *(Reuters, WP)*

Agence France-Presse

Iraqis looking for relatives among the bodies removed from a building near Baghdad that was bombed by allied planes. The picture was taken from a CNN broadcast and was cleared by Iraqi censors.

BOMB: *Raid Killed Hundreds of Civilians, Iraq Says*

(Continued from page 1)

detection, and well documented as a military target."

Calling the loss of civilian lives "truly tragic," he stated: "America treats human life as our most precious value. That is why even during this military conflict, in which the lives of our servicemen and women are at risk, we will not target civilian facilities. We will continue to hit only military targets."

General Kelly said the command and control capability was "the head, the brain" of the Iraqi military effort and remained a prime target.

Saying that "we would examine our consciences closely" before undertaking any mission that put civilians at risk, General Kelly stated: "Our policy right now is not to strike targets where we know civilians to be. It is our policy to strike military command and control facilities."

He said the allies know of at least 50 Iraqi combat aircraft parked in residential areas, which have deliberately not been attacked to avoid civilian casualties.

Mr. Cheney said satellite photographs had revealed two MiG-21 jet fighters parked right next to an ancient pyramid in the city of Ur, 170 kilometers (105 miles) northwest of Basra on the Euphrates River.

In Riyadh, Brigadier General Richard I. Neal of the U.S. Marines said the Baghdad bunker "was working, it was in communication with the leadership in the Kuwait theater of operations, it was used by the infrastructure of the Iraqi armed forces, it was a legitimate target and it was struck."

General Neal said that had the allied command known there were civilians in the building it would certainly not have been attacked.

But he said, "there were military folk in and around the facility on a routine and continuous basis. There was nothing to give us any indication at any time that there were any civilians associated with it."

The responsibility for the deaths lay with the Iraqi leadership, General Neal added, because of its strategy of hiding military assets among the civilian population.

"From a personal point of view I am outraged that civilians may have been placed in harm's way and I blame the Iraqis for that," he said.

The raids on Baghdad were among 2,800 sorties reported by the allied command Wednesday, bringing to about 68,000 the total number of individual missions flown by fixed-wing aircraft in the first month of the war.

SCENE: *Few Survive Raid*

(Continued from page 1)

two of them appeared conscious. All suffered burns.

"Look at him," said Karim Mohammed. "He's the only one alive of my family." A teenage boy, who Mr. Mohammed said was his son, Abdullah, lay unconscious on a hospital bed.

Mr. Mohammed, a lawyer, said he had sent his wife, two daughters and son to the shelter earlier and was trapped at home as the air raids escalated. He said he had been waiting for a lull so he could run down the street to join them, but the shelter was hit before he got there.

Omar Adnan, 17, said he was the only one in his family to escape. He said his three younger sisters, mother and father all died.

In a faint voice, he said: "I was sleeping and suddenly I felt heat and the blanket was burning. Moments later, I felt I was suffocating. I turned to try and touch my mother who was next to me but grabbed nothing but a piece of flesh."

Dozens of other Baghdad neighborhoods were hit in intensive overnight bombing sorties, which residents described as among the severest since the U.S.-led allies launched the air war. *(AP, WP)*

Khamenei Faults Gulf Antagonists

Agence France-Presse

TEHRAN — Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, accused allied and Iraqi leaders Wednesday of "pushing their nations toward the abyss of annihilation," the IRNA press agency reported.

Ayatollah Khamenei, who was addressing senior government officials and Muslim diplomats, also denounced "U.S. crimes against the Muslim people of the region" and said Washington had already been defeated in the Gulf conflict.

He charged that the war was built on misconceptions by the leaders in Washington, Baghdad and allied countries who were "power thirsty" and wrongly believed that they "enjoyed the backing of the people." He also reaffirmed Iran's neutrality in the conflict.

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World Headlines: Day 28

Bonn Pledges Rapid Additional Aid for the New Eastern German Federal States
Frankfurter Allgemeine, Frankfurt

Jiang Zemin Stresses in Inspection Work in Henan Province: Strengthen Unity Between All Sectors Of the Party, Military, Country
People's Daily, Beijing

'Self-Defense Plans Can Rescue Japanese,' Says the Director-General of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau
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'Exchange Watch for Moustache,' Or Some Reflexions on Barter Trade
Pravda, Moscow

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صفحة من الأصل

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Smile! It's All in Your Head!

Studies Tie Cheer and Gloom to Areas of the Brain

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The secret to a sunny disposition, or a doleful one for that matter, may lie in a specific pattern of brain activity, recent studies suggest.

People with more activity in the left frontal cortex than in the right, the findings suggest, tend to have a cheerful temperament. Typically they react with delight and interest to people and situations of all sorts.

Those with more activity in the right frontal area of the brain shrink from encounters with people or situations and are easily fazed. They are likely to be indifferent to the films their cheerful counterparts adore, for example, and extremely upset by films the cheery types find only mildly unpleasant.

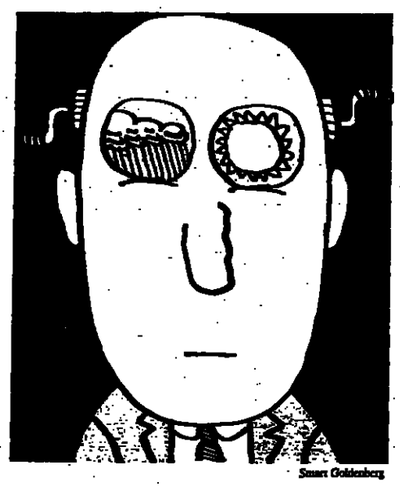
If the findings hold up, researchers say, analysis of brain activity may offer a simple way to identify at an early age people who, over the course of life, are especially vulnerable to depression.

"Is there now evidence for that?" said Dr. Marcel Mesulam, a professor of neurology at Harvard Medical School. "Not enough that I'm convinced yet, but it's conceivable. We know very little about how the brain affects temperament."

A study now under way is testing to see if a psychotherapy designed to help people control their negative emotions can do so, and, if it does, whether it also changes the brain pattern. The new work is part of the methodical study of the neurology of emotion, and has nothing to do with the notion, widely publicized in the 1970s, that "right hemisphere thinking" was somehow superior to "left hemisphere thinking."

The first hint of a link between a specific brain pattern and people's moods was observed serendipitously in the late 1970s by researchers at the University of Oregon and the State University of New York at Purchase, working independently. "Probably neither one of us would have believed it if we observed it just in our own lab," said Dr. Donald Tucker, the Oregon researcher.

In the years since, especially in the last year or two, research ranging from work with brain-damaged patients to studies with method actors mimicking emotions have confirmed the finding. Much of the research has been done by Dr. Richard Davidson, formerly at Purchase and now at the University of Wisconsin, and his colleagues.



Stuart Goldenberg

IN a recent study researchers analyzed the brain activity of 99 women as they sat quietly. The 15 with the most pronounced activity in the left frontal areas were compared with the 15 with the most activity in the right. The scores of those who had marked right frontal activity tended to reflect a highly negative outlook. Those with more activity on the left had scores showing a positive outlook.

"Though our research is on the 30 percent or so of people at the extreme, just about anyone can be classified by their brain wave patterns as one or the other type," said Dr. Davidson, who did the study with Dr. Andrew Tomarken, a psychologist at Vanderbilt University. Only about 15 percent have no tendency one way or the other, he said.

According to Dr. Auke Tellegen, a psychologist at the University of Minnesota who developed the personality scale used in the study, the positive scores indicate the kind of person who is easily cheered. "Many things make them happy, and they are sociable and ebullient," he said. "They have a strong sense of self confidence, and see themselves as rewardingly engaged in the world."

Their melancholy counterparts, said Dr. Tellegen, "see the world as fraught with difficulties, stressful and threatening," adding, "They easily become suspicious of people, and see themselves as unable to handle the world well. They're much like the way Woody Allen portrays himself: an alarmist who sees catastrophe in the smallest thing."

This contrast in temperaments shows up in many large and small ways in life. For example, in a study published last year in The Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, volunteers watched amusing films (a puppy at play, a gorilla taking a bath) or distressing ones (grisly surgery, made for nursing students). The volunteers with more right-side brain activity had far stronger negative feelings.

Dr. Davidson has found the brain patterns in infants as young as 10 months; that suggests, he said, that the tendency toward melancholy or cheerfulness may be a lifelong trait.

But he pointed out that it is virtually impossible to test for it within the first few months of life. "The frontal lobes are immature at birth, and take a few months to develop," he said.

In a 1989 study, Dr. Davidson found that the brain pattern predicted which 10-month-old infants would cry when their mothers left the room for a minute. "Every single infant who cried had more right frontal activation," he said. "Every one who did not had more activity on the left."

Whether or not the brain wave patterns and temperaments that go with them are fixed for life is an open question. The line of research is too new to have allowed studies that track people over several years. Although no one has studied brain wave patterns over a lifetime, Dr. Tellegen speculates that the patterns may change from one phase of life to another, possibly because of changes in the chemistry of the brain.

"These traits tend to be stable over a lifetime, but there can be significant changes at different phases of life," he said.

Does Competition Start Before Birth?

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Animals of the same species compete for food, mates and shelter. Siblings in a litter vie for access to the mother's teats. From birth onward, competition is one of life's few guarantees. Now a scientist argues that the competitive struggle starts long before birth, and that it plays a vital role in the development of an embryo.

Dr. James Michaelson of Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center in Boston proposes that, as a fetus grows, the cells within developing organs compete with one another for the right to survive. He believes that a weeding out process similar to Darwinian natural selection allows some cells in embryonic organs to thrive and divide, while their less biochemically able counterparts die off.

In Dr. Michaelson's view, the body generates a huge and random assortment of cells during embryonic development, and each cell differs slightly from all others. The great majority of the cells do not make it beyond a few rounds of division before dying, he said, but some turn out to have just the slight edge necessary to survive the turmoil of development. To use Darwin's term, said Dr. Michaelson, the cells that are the most "fit" are the ones that fill the niche within the body designated for a particular organ.

In some cases, fitness may arise from the cell's ability to secrete necessary enzymes. In other cases, a fit cell may be the one that happens to proliferate just a bit faster than its neighbors. The final result of this embryonic competition, he said, is that the organ emerges with a reasonably balanced complement of cell types necessary to perform its many tasks. "Selection may lead to a balanced 'ecosystem' of cells, just as you get a balanced ecosystem in the natural world," he said.

Dr. Michaelson presented his unorthodox theory at a recent seminar held at Massachusetts General Hospital and is publishing it in a book by Cold Spring Harbor Press.

His view flies in the face of standard models of how the liver and many other organs develop. Most developmental biologists believe that the growth of an organ is genetically programmed into the developing cells, and that organs progress through an exquisitely precise and harmonious series of events to reach their final shape and function. According to this view, the cells that die during development were preprogrammed to die at a certain point, rather than merely failing to survive the competition. Programmed cell death is known to occur in simple organisms like roundworms, although why nature creates cells merely to kill them off remains mysterious.

Dr. Michaelson's theory "appears to contradict a lot of other work by others in the field," said Dr. Shirley M. Tilghman, a molecular biologist at Princeton University who studies the genes of liver cells. "Certainly his observations are interesting, but there are a lot of questions about his data that must be answered before the idea can be accepted."

But Dr. Michaelson's theory fits into models of the development of a few specialized parts in the body, particularly the immune system. Biologists believe that the immune system works on principles very similar to Darwinian natural selection, with the body generating a huge variety of warrior white blood cells ahead of time, to assure that it can mount a defense against any sort of dangerous microbe it may encounter later. Once a virus or bacterium enters the body, the blood cells essentially compete for the right to attack it. But only those with the proper proteins on their surface to match the microbe's shape succeed in the assault, and they are then selectively expanded into millions of clones. The other blood cells eventually die and are flushed from the body, to be replaced by a new generation of immune cells prepared to compete again for the next type of pathogen to invade.

Dr. Michaelson takes the notion of cell-cell competition much further by insisting that natural selection is at work in the development of most, if not all, parts of the body. He believes Darwinian principles help explain why there is such an enormous amount of cell death during development: The body creates far more cells than it will need, he said, so that it will have enough diversity to pick and choose from during development.

"The generation of diversity is a completely random process, like the spin of a roulette wheel," he said. "But once those cells are generated, you can change their numbers and distribution by selection."

Dr. Michaelson's theory arose from his study of the proteins found in liver cells. Many biologists had thought that the liver was a relatively uniform organ, composed of a single type of cell, the hepatocyte. If only one cell type made up the organ, then the genes at work in the cells were also likely to be the same. And by the laws of heredity, an organism — or a cell — can only be selected if its genetic heritage differs from that of its competitor.

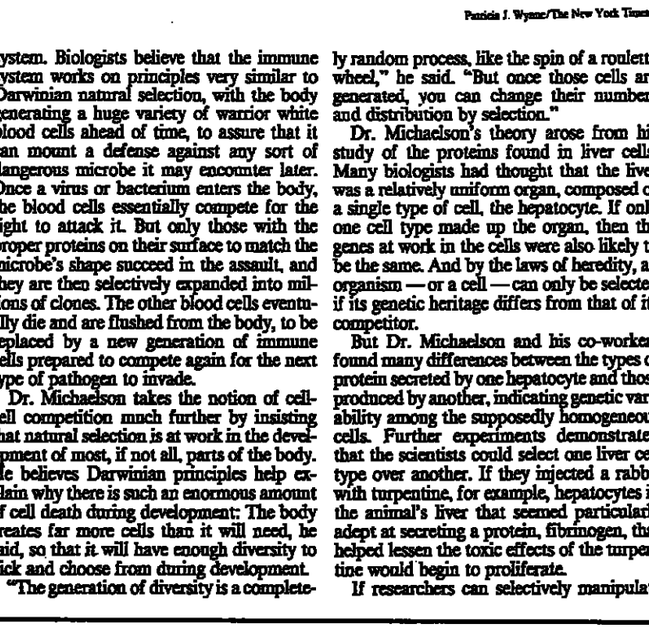
But Dr. Michaelson and his co-workers found many differences between the types of protein secreted by one hepatocyte and those produced by another, indicating genetic variability among the supposedly homogeneous cells. Further experiments demonstrated that the scientists could select one liver cell type over another. If they injected a rabbit with turpentine, for example, hepatocytes in the animal's liver that seemed particularly adept at secreting a protein, fibrinogen, that helped lessen the toxic effects of the turpentine would begin to proliferate.

If researchers can selectively manipulate the constituents of the liver in test-tube experiments, said Dr. Michaelson, then similar processes probably occur during development, when the body itself is playing the role of the selecting agent. Dr. Michaelson admits that he has no idea what the selective forces are during development. But he proposes that ever-changing biochemical conditions of the body during development could favor one type of cell at one point, and another at the next point, finally resulting in a balanced organ when embryogenesis was through.

Other biologists, while admitting that randomness and selection probably do play pivotal roles in development, object to Dr. Michaelson's adoption of Darwinian terms, which they say give the false impression that the body is at war with itself.

"A word like competition has too many overtones of meaning," said Dr. Ernest A. McCulloch, head of the division of cytobiology and molecular biology at the Ontario Cancer Institute in Toronto. "Personally I think it's best avoided."

Darwinism Inside the Body



Patricia J. Wynne/The New York Times

Close-Up

Dr. Dennis D. Kunkel of the University of Washington in Seattle has been winning prizes for his photographs, taken with a scanning electron microscope. This is the skin of a gold fish magnified about 7,600 times.

GENERAL NEWS

The Associated Press

Police grabbing a supporter of Winnie Mandela during a scuffle outside the Johannesburg court where she is on trial. Tensions mounted after her supporters destroyed an anti-Mandela placard.

China Frees 2 Activists, a Day After Jailing Others

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Chinese authorities have freed a journalist and a former U.S. college student jailed in Shanghai for their roles in the 1989 democracy movement, a government official said Wednesday.

The two, Zhang Weiguo, a reporter for a now-banned newspaper, and Yang Wei, a former student at the University of Arizona, were released Tuesday. On the same day, a Beijing court sentenced two longtime democracy campaigners to 13 years' imprisonment.

The timing appeared to be part of the government's effort to soften foreign and domestic criticism by announcing lenient treatment for some democracy campaigners at the same time it gives stiff sentences to others.

Since Jan. 5, the government has settled the cases of 96 jailed activists in Beijing and Shanghai, releasing 71 and sentencing 25 to prison. Analysts said the government hopes to erase the shadow of the 1989 democracy movement and the army attack that ended it.

Guo Qiyuan of the Shanghai Foreign Affairs Bureau said Mr. Zhang and Mr. Yang were released because they have "shown understanding of their crimes."

Mr. Yang's name was specifically mentioned by U.S. officials seeking the release of political prisoners, a diplomat said. The U.S. Congress had appealed for his release during a previous imprisonment, from 1987 to early 1989, for his part in an earlier movement.

He was jailed again in July 1989 for "conducting demagogical propaganda for counterrevolutionary ends," the official Xinhua News Agency reported at the time.

Mr. Zhang, 45, was head of the Beijing bureau of the World Economic Herald. The newspaper, one of China's most liberal, ran afoul of the government in April 1989 when it published speeches urging a reassessment of the former Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang, who was ousted in 1987, apparently for being too liberal. Mr. Hu's death on April 15, 1989, touched off the huge pro-democracy demonstrations.

Officials refuse to say how many people remain jailed without trial for taking part in the 1989 movement. Thousands were arrested nationwide. Authorities have reported releasing about 1,000.

In Hong Kong, China's sentencing of the two veteran political dissidents touched off protests in local newspapers and among activists.

Cheung Man-kwong, a spokesman for the Hong Kong Alliance for Support of the Pro-Democracy Movement in China, said the sentencing in Beijing of Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming to 13 years in prison was "unlawful."

The alliance said it planned to hold a demonstration in the British colony after the lunar new year holiday this weekend. In the meantime, it is circulating a petition calling for the immediate release of dissidents.

Policemen ordered six students to halt a sit-in on Wednesday that they began the day before outside the local headquarters of Xinhua, which in effect acts as China's consulate, a spokesman for the Hong Kong Federation of Students said.

The South China Morning Post, an English-language daily, said in an editorial that the sentences handed out Tuesday "will intensify the arguments in the coming months over whether or not the United States should renew China's Most Favored Nation status later this year."

The Chinese-language Hong Kong Daily News said, "The harsh sentencing, rarely seen in the last decade, once again exposed the Chinese Communist Party's dictatorship and wanton disregard of the nature of the law."

The mass-circulation Sing Tao Daily News said, "Even if the sentencing was lenient in the view of the Chinese Communists, these pro-democracy activists are only calling for democratic reform with allegiance to their country."

(AP, AFP)

Alice Vansteenberghe, Resistance Fighter, Dies

The Associated Press

LYON — Alice Vansteenberghe, 82, a World War II Resistance hero who testified against Klaus Barbie, the Nazi Gestapo chief in Lyon, died Saturday.

At Barbie's trial in 1987, Mrs. Vansteenberghe described how he tortured her and broke her back after her arrest in 1944.

Mrs. Vansteenberghe said she recognized one of Barbie's irregularly shaped ear lobes, which she had memorized while he was torturing her.

She and her husband, André, were active in the underground group *Francs-Tireurs*. Both remained in the Lyon area after the war and practiced medicine. Her husband died last year.

Barbie headed the Gestapo section that captured Jean Moulin, leader of the Resistance. Moulin died under torture in 1943. Barbie, now 76, who lived for many years in Bolivia after the war, was sentenced to life in prison for crimes against humanity in 1987.

■ *Other deaths:*

Oscar Nitzchke, 90, the architect who designed UN headquarters in New York and the Los Angeles Opera House, on Monday in Ivry-sur-Seine, a suburb of Paris.

Walter Klien, 63, a pianist known for his interpretations of Mozart and Schönberg, in Vienna over the weekend of cancer. Born in Graz, Mr. Klien studied with Arturo Benedetti and Paul Hindemith.

The Reverend **Bernard Lee**, 55, veteran of civil-rights struggles in the South in the 1960s, of heart failure Sunday in Washington. He was a friend of Martin Luther King.

2 Witnesses, Citing Fears, Refuse To Testify in Winnie Mandela Trial

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Two major witnesses refused to testify Wednesday at the trial of Winnie Mandela on charges of assault and kidnapping, pushing the prosecution case close to collapse.

The witnesses, Kenneth Kgase and Barend Mono, told the Rand Supreme Court in Johannesburg that the unexplained abduction of a third witness from church protection on Sunday had put them in fear of their lives.

"I am very, very scared," Mr. Kgase, 31, told Judge M.S. Stegmann. He said that he felt "a strong obligation" to testify. But he added, "I really want my life. I like my life."

Mr. Mono, 21, said, "I fear for my life because I have already seen what happened to Pelo."

Mr. Kgase and Mr. Mono said that the abduction of Gabriel Pelo Mekgwe, a fellow witness, by unidentified men from a church hostel in the Johannesburg township of Soweto had made them reverse an earlier decision to testify.

"If people can remove someone when he has been subpoenaed and when there is a trial going on, there is more to it than meets the eye," Mr. Kgase said. He added that he feared for Mr. Mekgwe's life.

Mrs. Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, the deputy leader of the African National Congress, listened impassively in the dock on the other side of the court.

Prosecutors allege that Mr. Kgase, Mr. Mono, Mr. Mekgwe and Stompie Moekhetsi, 14, were kidnapped by Mrs. Mandela and her associates from a church residence two years ago and beaten, kicked and whipped at her home.

The state rests its case against Mrs. Mandela on common purpose, which under South African law allows a conviction if she actively encouraged the alleged crimes even if her direct involvement cannot be proved.

Mrs. Mandela and her co-accused deny the charges, saying the activists were taken from the shelter without coercion because they were being molested homosexually by the church minister.

Stompie Moekhetsi was found dead a few days after the alleged abduction. Last year, the former leader of Mrs. Mandela's bodyguards was sentenced to death for his murder.

Mr. Kgase and Mr. Mono said they would agree to testify if Mr. Mekgwe were found alive and well and willing to give evidence. But they said his disappearance indicated that they would risk reprisals for the rest of their lives if they testified.

They said that even the threat of imprisonment for contempt of court would not change their minds. They declined the offer of the prosecutor, Jan Swanepoel, for police protection during the trial and for a period afterward.

"I don't believe there is anyone who can protect me for the rest of my life," Mr. Mono said.

Mr. Swanepoel said he might have to ask for the case to be postponed until May or June to allow time for Mr. Mekgwe to be found.

A Johannesburg newspaper reported Tuesday that Mr. Mekgwe had last been seen in the company of senior African National Congress officials before his abduction.

Mrs. Mandela's lawyer, George Bizos, told the court that Mr. Mekgwe's disappearance was "not of our client's making." He asked the judge to instruct reporters not to speculate on matters placed before the court.

Judge Stegmann adjourned the trial until Thursday.

North Korea Says Military Exercises Threaten Talks

The Associated Press

PANMUNJOM, Korea — North Korea threatened Wednesday to call off its dialogue with South Korea to protest joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises.

The U.S.-led United Nations Command said the training maneuvers would go ahead.

The comments came the day after North and South Korea agreed to form the first unified sports teams in international competition since Korea was divided in 1945. The exchange came at a meeting of the commission set up to supervise the 1953 agreement that ended the Korean War.

The chief North Korean delegate, Major General Choe Ui Ung, said the maneuvers threatened North Korea's security and could endanger inter-Korean dialogue. A fourth round of talks between the two countries' prime ministers is scheduled to begin Feb. 25.

"The exercises could drive the North-South talks into a rupture, for which the United States should bear full responsibility," General Choi said.

This year's exercises, launched late last month, are to continue until mid-April. The United States and South Korea say the exercises are defensive.

ACROSS

1 Plummet
5 Obtest
10 Applies
14 "Dies ——."
15 Hoffman role
16 State in Brazil
17 Dan Cupid's special date
20 Mythical Irish queen
21 Cruising
22 Discontinue
23 Epicedes
24 Shoplifter's nemesis
26 Zinke
29 Party spoilers
30 Nautical word
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35 Time for hearts and flowers
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41 Relief
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43 Nation target
45 Fierce or courageous woman
48 —— Bluff, Ark.
49 Molding edge
50 Branches
51 Friend: Fr.
54 Sweets of sorts
58 Prong
59 Beauty abducted by Paris
60 Nucleus
61 Objectives
62 Mimics
63 Foil's cousin

DOWN

1 Stallone film: 1978
2 Comic Johnson
3 Latite
4 Meadow
5 Adjust beforehand
6 Track strips
7 Henri chaser
8 "—— was saying . . ."
9 Oxford V.I.P.
10 Rattles
11 Memorable Egyptian leader
12 Obliterate
13 Gain or nay follower
18 Put on cargo
19 Detroit suburb
23 He's sui generis
24 Out of —— (cross)
25 Fiddlesticks!
28 Bistro
27 TV backdrop
28 C.S.A. men
29 Vendee
31 Birds of prey
32 MCD
33 Town on the Vire
34 So
36 Save
37 Supports
38 Fainéant
42 Meets the day
43 Rick and A. J.
44 Plant of the legume family
45 Sense of fitness
46 Writer Shaw
47 Drudgery
48 Ind. cager
50 Part
51 Over
52 Sheer
53 "Oh yeah!"
55 Half a dance
56 Drill sergeant's call
57 Parker of football fame

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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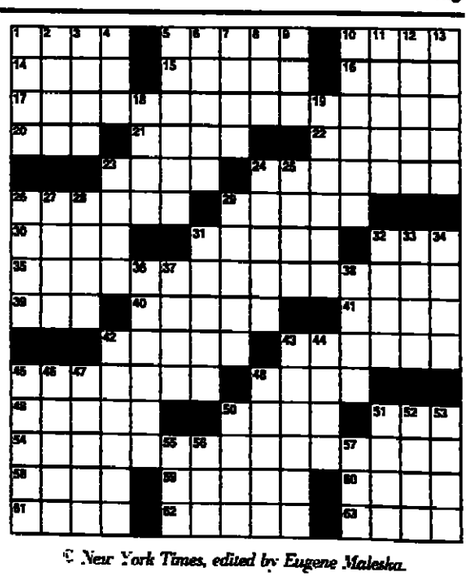

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OPINION

Names to Remember

Chen Ziming. Wang Juntao. These are names for free people everywhere to remember. On Tuesday a Chinese court Tuesday sentenced Mr. Chen and Mr. Wang to 13 years in prison after convicting them of masterminding the huge democracy demonstrations of 1989.

Remembered, they could become Chinese analogues to Vaclav Havel or Anatoli Shcharansky. Forgotten, they could rot in prison, like Wei Jingsheng.

That name, lamentably, still draws a blank from most Westerners. Communist hardliners know all too well how to exploit such ignorance. Four years ago the Beijing leadership hesitated before a major crackdown, worried about possible adverse foreign reaction. Deng Xiaoping is said to have won the day for repression, recalling: "We put Wei Jingsheng behind bars, didn't we? ... Did that damage China's reputation?"

Chen Ziming, Wang Juntao and Wei Jingsheng are all veterans of the late 1970s popular movement against Maoist totalitarianism. They participated in the Democracy Wall campaign of 1978-79, posting their manifestos and journals on a stretch of wall in central Beijing. Deng Xiaoping rode this movement back to power in 1978. But once he had secured his position, he turned against his democratic allies, outraged by their insistence that modernization required political and not just economic reform.

Wei Jingsheng has suffered most, having now endured more than 11 years of continuous solitary confinement.

Chen Ziming and Wang Juntao survived earlier crackdowns and eventually set up an independent research organization, the Beijing Social and Economic Sciences Research Institute. They helped pioneer the use of modern sociological methods in China, studying the impact of economic reform. The institute's journal, Economic Studies Weekly, became an influential reform voice.

Now, Deng Xiaoping, beleaguered and unpopular, has moved to erase all traces of the earlier democracy movement. In Orwellian style, he would consign inconvenient reminders of history to the memory hole. Independent intellectual activity, essential for economic reform, is now proscribed out of fear of political reform.

There is one way people all over the world can resist the memory hole. Remember. Wei Jingsheng, to start with. And now Chen Ziming and Wang Juntao.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Nuclear Mess

Notoriously, the U.S. government's nuclear weapons factories are obsolete and dangerous. Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins now offers a radical solution. Instead of continuing to patch aging plumbing and to cope with outmoded technology, he suggests a drastic consolidation of weapons production at entirely new sites. The most heavily polluted of the present facilities, such as the Hanford plant in Washington, would be assigned the job of cleaning up the enormous mess that has accumulated there over the decades.

The United States does not need the plutonium that Hanford could produce, the Energy Department's planners observe. No one can yet say exactly how many nuclear warheads the United States will need in the next century, but it seems likely that the inventory will be smaller than the present one. That makes it possible to reduce the scale of the production system.

Secretary Watkins's purpose goes well beyond the deteriorating physical facilities. This plan is also an assault on what it calls "the antiquated philosophy of operations" that he found in the weapons plants. It was less a philosophy than a state of mind — deeply secretive and far out of touch with modern nuclear engineering standards. It had acquired the habit of shielding Washington from bad news that it assumed the higher-ups didn't want to hear, and it ignored the laws on health, safety and environmental protection.

The reorganized weapons complex that Mr. Watkins proposes would, he firmly says, "comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws." He inherited an organization that was running itself under its own rules, with alarmingly little accountability to any outsider. While rebuilding the manufacturing process, he also means to rebuild the organization that manages it.

None of that is going to be done quickly. The first step is an environmental impact statement, which, the plan estimates, will take three years. To carry out the whole plan might require 25 or 30 years.

This plan commits the government to nothing. Like most documents of this sort, it couches its advice in terms of options and alternatives among which the president and Congress can choose. But it acknowledges with unusual candor what has gone wrong, and offers realistic ways to set it right at last. Maintaining a nuclear arsenal is, unfortunately, likely to be necessary for a long time. Secretary Watkins intends to see that in the next century the job is done competently and safely.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

From Green to Tan

The mannequins in the trendy Madison Avenue shop were decked out in tan camouflage combat fatigues. Over the fatigues they wore red, white and blue jackets, all leather, with sleeves boldly emblazoned "USA." "Fashions for a new world order," read the sign in the window. No United Nations powder blue for this new order; the fashion statement is pure Pax Americana.

The fatigue fashion has caught on in Saudi Arabia, too. General Colin Powell and General H. Norman Schwarzkopf sported desert fatigues as they conferred last weekend in their gilded chairs. And supply sergeants who manage to scrounge extra desert camouflage uniforms can swap them for other equipment — on very favorable terms.

"No, the fatigues are not for sale," said the Madison Avenue salesperson with bored disdain. "Just the jackets. For him and her." Well, how much are the jackets? "$895 for the man's, $795 for the woman's."

Later, on the subway, the window shoppers spotted two kids who had caught the camouflage trend and turned it countercultural. They wore combat fatigues under their Oakland Raiders jackets — not the new tan desert fatigues but the old green Vietnam jungle variety. That kind is still available. At Army-Navy stores. Left over from the old world order.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A New Regime for Arms Sales

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government, embarrassed by disclosures that German industries played a major role in developing Iraq's unconventional war-making capacity, is finally moving to tighten controls over illicit weapon exports. The action, long sought by the opposition Social Democrats and now increasingly demanded by a scandalized German public, will not affect Saddam Hussein's immediate arsenal of chemical and possibly biological weapons. It is nonetheless welcome. The end of the Gulf war is unlikely to see Iraq or its neighbors suddenly taking a turn toward pacifism. It is too late in this war to keep terror weapons out of ruthless hands, but it is not too soon to start acting to curb their future spread.

At least nine German companies are under investigation for allegedly violating export control laws. Germany's press, among other sources, has reported that German companies and technicians were instrumental in aiding Iraq's development of its own chemical weapon industry and an arsenal of chemical and nerve agents that some Soviet officials say totals tens of thousands of tons. It also appears that German technicians were responsible for extending the range of Iraq's Soviet-supplied Scud missiles, a technical advance that has put western Israel as well as Saudi Arabia's capital of Riyadh within their reach.

An Israel threatened by Iraqi weapons developed with German help, including poison gas with its unforgettably tragic historical overtones, has evoked popular as well as official remorse in Germany. In a tangible if ironic response, the Kohl government is delivering $670 million in military aid to Israel, including gas masks, poison-gas antidotes and gas-proof vehicles. But such defensive measures, while necessary, are no substitute for a rigorous policy to control the illegal export of weapons and weapon-making technology.

This is not by any means a responsibility that falls on Germany alone. Iraq has had plenty of help from many countries in building up its war-making potential, because Iraq has had the cash to pay for some of the most advanced military technology available on the world market. Lax laws, feeble enforcement, official connivance and deception and private greed have all played a role. UN Security Council resolutions call for a stable and peaceful Gulf to emerge from the present turmoil. Among other things, that will require strong international controls over the future flow of weapons into the region. Germany seems ready to make a useful start in that direction.

— Los Angeles Times.

On Egypt's Home Front

With the continuation of the war in the Gulf, various terrorist forces have grown active in several parts in the world. They managed to carry out subversive operations against targets of the Gulf coalition states, which are opposing the aggression against Kuwait and seeking to liberate it. In a statement on Sunday, the [Egyptian] interior minister said he expects that the subversive attempts will proceed to Egypt. But vigilance is maintained to safeguard our country and cut off the hand of anyone intending to affect it. The masses have a role in countering any sabotage or terrorism to keep the country an oasis of safety and security. The Egyptian people also has a role in confronting any attempt to undermine the country's security and stability.

— Al Gomhouriya (Cairo).

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America Isn't Fighting a 'White Man's War'

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The polls show a sizable minority of African-Americans opposing a Gulf war that whites overwhelmingly support. This tells us little about the nature or causes of the war, but it says a lot about the troubled state of race relations in America today.

Racial disharmony in America is not just a domestic matter. In the past quarter century the United States has lost a position of world leadership on race relations gained in the civil rights revolution of the 1960s. Leaders on both sides of

General Powell is a black who is a leader, but General Powell is not acclaimed as a black leader.

America's color divide have squandered the precious legacy of the brief moment when Selma meant as much as Detroit or Hollywood to America's place in the world.

Race relations in the United States have again become a zero-sum game. For decades, whites resisted giving rights to blacks because they were black. Any black gain was a white loss. Not surprisingly, blacks have come to take the same attitude toward whites, and it shows up in this war. The separate cases of David Dinkins and Colin Powell illustrate what I mean.

A headline in The New York Times earlier this month, "Dinkins Trip to Israel Upsets Blacks," shows the zero-sum race philosophy at work. The Times recounted that "black leaders" had accused New York's black mayor of using a trip to Israel "to bolster his popularity among Jewish voters while neglecting the problems of his black constituents." That is, they were accusing Mr. Dinkins of being a politician — of trying to enlarge his constituency across the color line.

Other black critics said that the trip to Israel "could make Mr. Dinkins appear too hawkish," The Times noted — at a time when blacks comprise about a quarter of U.S. combat units in Operation Desert Storm. Such critics argue that this is "a white man's war" that blacks should not support. Some opponents cast the conflict as a neo-colonial, racially motivated crusade. Others play up Israel as a factor.

There are several large holes in these arguments. But the polls of African-Americans that The Washington Post and other news organizations have published suggest that the arguments have an impact. Double trouble: The political use being made of the polls perpetuates a kind of racial stereotyping that should have ended in the days of Selma.

We do not have polls telling us what Italian-Americans think of the Gulf war, nor what African-Americans think of the European Community's 1992 project. Technically feasible, such polls are not considered politically relevant by those who pay for them. Nor has much emphasis been placed on the outrage that many African-American Muslims feel over the treatment that Saddam Hussein has inflicted on the Muslims of Kuwait.

Instead, the media and the pollsters treat African-American attitudes on the war uniquely as a racial issue. Blacks do not have a place at the foreign policy table because of their expertise but because of their race. Jesse Jackson and others respond to this pigeonholing by making the role of blacks in the armed services and President George Bush's insensitivity on civil rights an argument for not using the force necessary to dislodge Saddam Hussein from Kuwait.

The Gulf war is being portrayed as a new cause for racial division at home in the United States even though the senior military official in this war is General Colin Powell, the first black chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Powell probably exercises more raw power than any African-American ever has; but because he operates across white and black cultures, his ascent is not hailed by many black organizations as a major success in the struggle for racial equality.

General Powell is a black who is a leader, but General Powell is not a black leader. He does not approach whites as a spokesman for black interests. He asks both whites and blacks to die for their country. In the ultimate zero sum, he sees no room for racial criteria.

Two developments in Africa illustrate why I think it is wrong to view the Gulf war through a racial optic. One is the remarkable silence with which most African governments have greeted a month of devastating air raids on a Third World nation. The other is the determined effort by F. W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela at this same moment to reach beyond their own communities and build racial reconciliation in South Africa.

Sub-Saharan African governments are treating the Gulf war as a foreign policy issue, not a racial one that unites people of color. They support the principle that the United States and its coalition partners are fighting to uphold, namely, that the frontiers of a United Nations member state cannot be simply erased by the aggression of a stronger, more brutal neighbor.

That is the fundamental principle on which the Organization of African States was founded. Frontiers in Africa are more recent and more profound products of colonial mapmaking than those of Kuwait. Talk about Kuwait's "artificial" nature or the redistribution of national economic resources through war does not find much echo in Africa except in the Muslim populations of North Africa and Sudan.

In South Africa, Mr. Mandela and President de Klerk both abandon the sectarian positions of the past. They demand that their constituents make sacrifices and not let injuries of the past block a better future. They are practicing the kind of leadership that changes race relations positively. It is the kind of leadership that has been absent from American political life for too long, and which will be needed to heal the wounds at home when this war is over.

The Washington Post.

The World Will Need A New PLO

By Rita E. Hauser

NEW YORK — If there is to be a chance for a regional peace initiative after the Gulf war, Washington must make a determined effort to resolve the Palestinian problem. Diplomacy will falter anew if Washington, to avoid controversy with Jerusalem, tries to sidestep this central issue and moves instead toward direct talks between Israel and Syria. These would only divert the peace process.

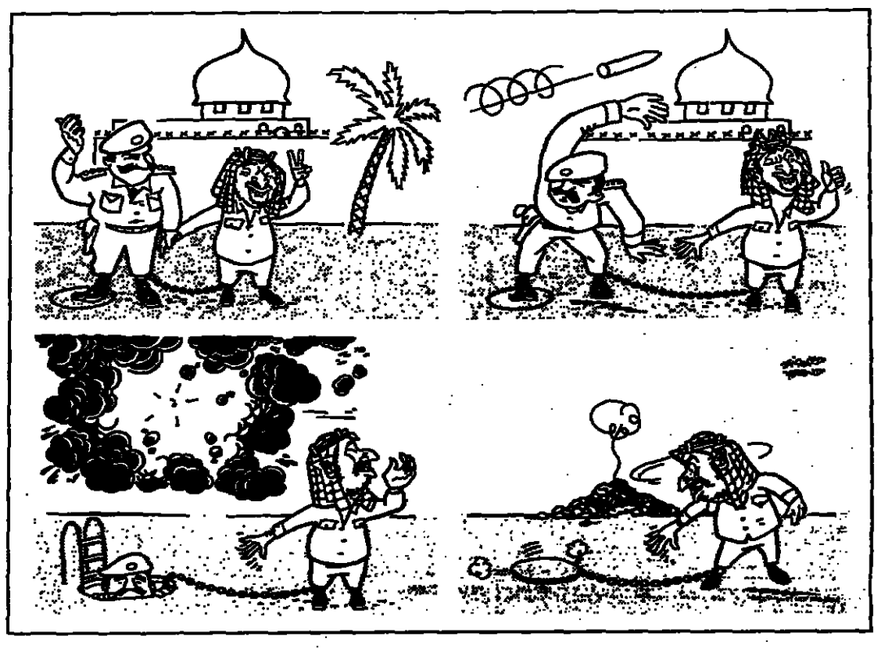
In any negotiations the Palestinians must be present, if their claim to a homeland is at stake. Thus the principal question is still the same: Who will speak for the Palestinians? The answer, as before, is the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Reports of the PLO's death are premature. The chairman, Yasser Arafat, may be ready for elder statesman status, but the group shows every indication of surviving this crisis, as it has so many crises in the past.

Although widely reviled in the West after its embrace of Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, the PLO has rebuilt support among Arab leaders by a nuanced distancing from Iraq's determination to fight rather than withdraw from Kuwait. Top PLO leaders have been received officially in many Arab capitals where they were persona non grata a few months ago.

The assassination in Tunis on Jan. 14 of Mr. Arafat's heir apparent, Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), and his chief of security, as well as the ambush killing 10 days later in Kuwait of Abu Ziad, another top PLO official, also have earned sympathy for the PLO. The killings are all believed to be the work of Iraqi agents trying to silence the victims' open and relentless criticism of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The PLO has never lost the allegiance of the Arab man in the street, whose support for Saddam Hussein as a putative liberator has resonated across the Muslim world.



While the West felt revulsion toward the Palestinians for their glee at Scud missile strikes in Israel, most Arab capitals have reported a widespread sense of satisfaction that Israel has been attacked and a sharpening demand that the Palestinian plight be addressed.

If the war ends with the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime, the Palestinians will seek another leader to protect their interests. Syria's president, Hafez Assad, will be first in line to claim that role, but his patronage will not be helpful in the postwar period.

Syria bitterly opposed the peace initiatives taken by the Palestinians in December 1988, culminating in the PLO's recognition of Israel's right to exist and its agreement to negotiate peace with Israel on the basis of relevant Security Council resolutions.

Moreover, Mr. Assad has given aid and comfort to the most radical Palestinian elements and to those forces in the PLO that oppose negotiations and compromise with Israel. Syria cannot deliver the Palestinians to a negotiating table unless Mr. Assad succeeds in crushing the mainstream tendencies of the PLO and putting in its place the extremists who owe him allegiance.

Once the war ends, the United States should quickly renew its links with the PLO and strive to keep the PLO out of Syria's orbit. Cairo might be induced by Washington to again mediate between Israelis and Palestinians.

The Saudis, angry with Mr. Arafat, are seeking new faces even as, according to numerous but unofficial reports, they are quietly resuming financial support of the PLO.

The major partners in the anti-Iraq coalition should signal strong interest in the younger leaders of the PLO, such as Yasser Rebbo, who led the talks with the United States, and those Palestinians who command true allegiance in the West Bank.

Indeed, Mr. Arafat and his aging co-founders of the PLO could well be induced to pass the mantle of leadership. But this constructive approach will be difficult, if not impossible, if Israel persists in deporting or jailing the best political talent in the occupied territories — people like Sari Nusseibeh, arrested recently on undocumented charges of spying for Iraq.

Israel's refusal to acknowledge the PLO as the legitimate representative of virtually all Palestinians would foreclose any meaningful dialogue. The Palestinians alone will select their representative and the PLO remains their choice. The war will not alter that reality.

Rita E. Hauser, an international lawyer, is chairperson in the United States of the Tel Aviv-based International Center for Peace in the Middle East; she was one of five American Jews who met PLO leaders in Stockholm in December 1988 and helped bring about subsequent official U.S.-PLO talks. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Ground War Will Make the Censors' Chore Harder

By William Pfaff

PARIS — One thing that should be said for journalists in the Gulf is that if the war should go badly, nobody can blame them. This indeed is no Vietnam. It is the most heavily censored war the United States has ever conducted. The censorship is largely indirect, and works by limiting journalists' access to the military and to the scenes of action, and by supervising all contacts between reporters and military personnel.

It is essentially a political censorship. Military security offers no serious problems. Reporters demonstrated in the World War II, in Korea and again in Vietnam that they are perfectly capable of recognizing sensitive military matters and respecting military secrecy. The present censorship is intended to keep the war politically acceptable, above all to the American public.

Neither the coalition command in Saudi Arabia nor officials of the Bush administration wish to have reports — least of all, television footage — depicting military confusion, inadequacy, error or excess, or the necessary horror of battle itself.

This is a natural position for them to take. The American government believes the war necessary. The military has its job to do. It does not want the press making difficulties for it. It knows that current popular support for the war in America is fragile, and that opinion could easily be reversed there and elsewhere among the coalition nations. Opinion in Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan and Syria is volatile and potentially explosive.

There appears to be no constitutional problem. The press agreed beforehand to be censored. At least the American press did, in 1984, after the Grenada invasion. The British and French press in the Gulf hasn't much choice, since the United States is running the show. They complain that when their journalists try to escape the censorship system they are as likely to be denounced by their American competitors as to be detained by the military authorities.

There is, though, a problem of principle in all this. In a democratic country — and democracies supply by far the largest part of the coalition force — the public is supposed to have the last word on war and peace. It is also supposed to have independent accounts of what is going on, and not to be compelled to reach its conclusions solely on the basis of what the authorities want the public to know.

However, the American public is in favor of the present censorship. The polls demonstrate that. Most of the public wants to believe what the American government has repeatedly said, that "this will not be another Vietnam" and the military "will not fight with one hand tied behind their backs." They do not want to be told something different by journalists.

Unfortunately, the old patriotic solidarity of World War II, when reporters described a crusade that everyone believed was necessary and morally justified, was damaged by the Korean War and finished off in Vietnam and by what has happened since. A patriotic alliance of press and government will not be restored in our time because public opinion itself is divided.

The public majority may back what is being done in the Gulf today, but it can also change its mind tomorrow. That is what the censorship is meant to prevent. Elizabeth Drew writes in a recent New Yorker article about the people in Congress who voted for war but are getting cold feet today, as serious ground casualties seem increasingly in prospect. A colleague says of them, "They voted for a short war."

The great patriotic causes do not come along that often. Even then, it took the attack at Pearl Harbor to get the United States into the World War II. Expedient wars like Iraq, Korea and Vietnam, justified by domino theories and abstract arguments of national interest, are not the stuff from which crusades are made. Their tendency is to divide.

But then Tocqueville warned more than a century and a half ago that democracies are "decidedly inferior to other governments" in their conduct of foreign relations precisely because of their volatility of public opinion — their propensity "to obey impulse rather than prudence, and to abandon a mature design for the gratification of a momentary passion."

The censorship now in place in Saudi Arabia is unlikely to survive very long after the ground war is launched. The American public now wants reassurance and news about how it is all going to be a great success. When things get serious, people are going to want to know what really is going on and why.

Congress — which gets most of its information from the press — will not be content with managed news. Truth will out in the end. But for that to happen the public has to want the truth — at least that provisional but indispensable approximation of it that the press can provide. Up to now the public has felt more comfortable without it.

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RESPECTED commentators suggest in supposedly liberal newspapers that it is the duty of Americans to support the war. I have seen the suggestion that it is not possible to oppose the war and support the troops.

It is true that free speech cannot be as free in wartime as in peace. It is obviously not permissible to disclose the hour of the troop ships' sailing. There are proper military secrets; to some extent, there is even a necessity for the government to control information, because information too openly disclosed can cause American deaths and defeats.

But dissent from a president's policy is not necessarily subversion. As was repeatedly demonstrated during the Vietnam years, some dissenters can have a better understanding than presidents, even with all the White House sources of intelligence. It is perverse, moreover, to argue that efforts for peace are less patriotic than support for war; sometimes it's quite the opposite. Democracy can stand dissent, even in wartime, or it's no democracy.

— Tom Wicker, commenting in The New York Times.

Confused? Try Asking An Expert

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Except with the help of expert analysts, cultural historians, unnamed sources and other decoders of Gulfspeak, it is most difficult to understand what is really going on in the Gulf war. The following is offered as a guide to oracular public statements and their proper interpretations.

King Hussein: This war should never have begun and could end even now, today, in peace for all our peoples, if the United States would allow an Arab solution to an Arab problem.

Arab expert: The United States does not understand the peaceful ways of the Arab and the Arab genius for compromise and love. If not pressured by Americans, Arab leaders would find a peaceful means to give Kuwait to Iraq, along with other small and unimportant Gulf states like Bahrain and Qatar, and maybe Saudi Arabia. Then Saddam would share the wealth that rightly belongs to all Arabs with all Arabs. Then Arabs who failed to receive their fair share would take revenge on Saddam. Such is the Arab way.

President George Bush: The United States is not targeting Saddam Hussein.

Low-level official with public conscience: We are bombing every place where Saddam has eaten a falafel sandwich in the last 15 years. But our purpose here is to non-operationalize the industry that feeds the Iraqi war machine, and not to target Saddam personally or professionally.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir: The next Iraqi Scud missile that hits Israel, we hit back. And that's that.

High-level Israeli clarifier: Well, maybe not the very next one. But it could be the next one. Did you hear that even Syria said we had a right to strike back as long as we didn't do it? But next time is the last time. Even Bush, who doesn't love us, likes how we're restraining ourselves. But next time we don't care who likes us, but maybe ...

Saddam Hussein: Iraq will never abandon Kuwait. Kuwait is and will forever be a province of Iraq, as promised in every holy book written in the last 15 years.

Arab expert: Saddam, in the tradition of great Arab leaders, was speaking metaphorically. Thus it can be seen that "never" can also mean "if." Thus Saddam was saying that he would withdraw from Kuwait if the United States would first abandon its Zionist plans to control the whole Gulf, give Israel back to the Palestinians and pay reparations to Iraq. This much is clear and just.

Saddam Hussein: Once the real battle begins on the ground, the sands will run red with the blood of Americans and their Arab running dogs and all their bones will bleach in the desert sun forever.

Arab expert: The true meaning here is simple indeed. It derives from an old Bedouin proverb calling on all to avoid war and seek peace: Blood shall be on the hands of the one who fights to steal back justly stolen property.

Mikhail Gorbachev: We completely support the full implementation of UN resolutions demanding Iraq's departure from Kuwait, but the United States is beginning to exceed these resolutions by attacking Iraq.

Soviet aide: President Gorbachev, in his heart or hearts, really supports what the United States is doing and wishes President Bush only the best. But if Mr. Bush persists in hectoring the Soviet leader about a few gunshots in Lithuania necessary to maintain the integrity of the Soviet Union, then Mr. Gorbachev has no alternative but to protect innocent Iraqi civilians.

American journalist at a military briefing somewhere in the Saudi desert: I have a short three-part question. First, what kinds of targets will U.S. aircraft hit tomorrow? A few specifics would help. Second, what are our plans for attacking Basra? Third, what really depressing news from the front are you holding back from the American people?

Media critic: Yeah, those are exactly the questions we need answered. We're talking constitutional rights here. We've been asking you these questions for days and all we get are a pack of evasions. How do we know if those evasions are true?

From clarifications like these, we can draw the following conclusions:

There is still time for peace in the Gulf if Saddam Hussein makes the mistake of returning to an old falafel haunt, or if George Bush comes to a deeper understanding of Arab metaphors. But whatever happens, it will be bad for Israelis and Russians, and the American press corps in the desert will be the last to know.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: A Father's Worth

PARIS — We shall have soon a judicial decision as to the value of a father. It has been already settled by the Courts in the United States that the value of a wife is $5,000, which is the sum that a husband recovered when his wife was killed. The son of the valet of Prince Napoleon has sued the Prince for the value of his father who drowned. To the lay mind it seems as if the value of a father must depend upon circumstances. It is true that while a wife can be replaced it is impossible to replace a father. It is useless, however, to speculate when we shall have the precise value of father established by law.

1916: Wayward Aviators

BERNE — Bulgaria is adopting a more haughty tone with Roumania. The Bulgarian Minister in Bucarest has handed a Note to M. Bratiano regarding the appearance of Roumanian aviators who have lost their way and flown over Bulgarian territory. Bulgaria announces that if these visits continue, the troops will be ordered to fire on the Roumanian aviators.

1941: Dangerous Orient

SHANGHAI — Apprehension was aroused in a large section of the American community today [Feb. 13] when Consul General Frank P. Lockhart issued a circular to all Americans here reiterating the advice that American women, children and men whose presence is not essential should withdraw to the United States in the interest both of their own safety and of national security. The State Department's advice to Americans to quit the Orient was said officially to indicate no new concern over the situation, but diplomatic circles expressed fear that Japan might be preparing a thrust against the Dutch East Indies or the British naval base at Singapore.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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OPINION

Our World on the Move: A Succinctly Illustrated History

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK — The new Ellis Island museum, one of the most exciting places in America, has a giant globe that tells the history of the modern world in less than 200 words.

The planet, about 2 meters in diameter, is on the first floor of the restored reception center, in a hall that was once a giant railroad ticket office for immigrants from Europe headed for Minnesota or Kansas or California. The display shows human migration and immigration through time as chains of light flowing around the globe like winds and clouds seen from space.

Thirty years from now, there will be several more electric chains on the Ellis Island museum's globe.

Beneath it are 80 lines of type listing where people left and where people came to in six time periods, beginning with 1700 to 1810 and ending with the years from 1960 on.

In the first period there were three great migrations of 500,000 people each, one voluntary and two forced, from Northern Europe to North America, and from West Africa to North America and to what is now called Central America.

From 1960 on, there are 24 migrations of 500,000 — from Colombia to Venezuela, for instance, or Yemen to Saudi Arabia — and three larger movements: 2 million people from Mexico to the United States, and a million each from Britain to Australia and from Ethopia to Somalia.

"Voting with their feet," was what Ronald Reagan used to call it. It is virtually impossible to stop all the people all the time from going where they want to go to escape famine or poverty or war. Those are voluntary migrations, which most have been, the primary exception being the slave traffic of West Africans.

It was President Reagan who triggered the restoration of the Ellis Island Reception Center — 12 million people came to America through the building from 1892 to 1924 — with private funding as part of the rebuilding of the Statue of Liberty for the centennial celebration of the statue's dedication, in 1987. The Ellis Island Immigration Museum opened last September.

The most astounding thing about the first migrations recorded here was that only 6 percent of the Africans taken as slaves came to what would one day become the United States, but still there were more African immigrants coming here than Europeans between 1720 and 1760. (Most of the Africans were sold in the West Indies, 63 percent, and Brazil, 31 percent.)

From 1830 to 1855, the great migration was from Britain, including Scotland and Ireland, to the United States and Canada — 2 million to the United States and 500,000 to Canada. A million Germans came to the United States in those years. Another million West Africans were brought to the Caribbean and Brazil.

That pattern continued from 1865 to 1880 with 2 million British and 2 million German immigrants to the United States and 500,000 more British to Canada. Italians began coming to the United States in those years, some 500,000 of them. On the other side of the world, people began to flee India and China — 2 million Indians and 1.5 million Chinese pushing into Ceylon and Southeast Asia, from Burma to Indonesia.

The big story from 1890 to 1915 was Ellis Island itself: 3 million Italians, 3 million Russians, 3 million Austro-Hungarians, 2 million British and a million Germans came to America. Two million more Italians went to Brazil and Argentina, along with smaller numbers of Spanish and Portuguese. In Asia, a million Chinese and another 1.5 million Indians moved east and south.

By 1930, America was basically settled. Seven million immigrants came from Germany, 5 million from England and Scotland, 5 million from Ireland, 5 million from Italy, 4 million from Canada, 3.5 million from Russia, 2 million each from Austria and Hungary, a million each from Sweden, the Phillipines, China, Norway and France. The peak years of immigration from all those countries, except the Phillipines, were between 1851 (Ireland) and 1924 (Canada).

The peak year for the Phillipines was 1986. They are the new immigrants, along with 4 million from Mexico (the peak year for them was 1981) and 700,000 from Cuba, 600,000 from Korea, 500,000 each from the Dominican Republic, Vietnam and India — all in the 1970s and 1980s.

But the world was hardly settled. From 1930 to 1959, the big migrations were in Asia and Africa. Six million people went from India to Pakistan and 6 million more from Pakistan to India, Hindus and Muslims fleeing war and religious violence when the British left India in 1947. At the same time and for the same reasons, 500,000 Europeans went to Palestine or Israel and 500,000 Palestinians went to Jordan. Finally in those years after World War II, 3 million Poles and 2 million Czechoslovaks fleeing communism ended up in Germany.

The reasons for most of those migrations are obvious; they are the history of modern times.

And what will happen next is just as obvious. Thirty years from now, there will be several more electric chains on the globe in the Ellis Island museum. The poor, the wretched and the tempest-tossed will have been migrating as usual — now from Latin America into the United States; from the Soviet Union into Eastern Europe; from Eastern Europe into Western Europe; from North Africa into Western Europe; from Eastern and Central Africa into South Africa; from China and India into the rest of Asia; from Southeast Asia into Australia.

War and disease and dislocation will move along with many of those people. And so will rebirth and new prosperity. Those are the lines of human history.

Universal Press Syndicate.

The Voices in Israel's Night Are Unruffled Newscasters

By Abraham Rabinovich

JERUSALEM — When the sirens sounded in Israel at 2 A.M. on Jan. 17 to announce the imminent arrival of the first Iraqi Scud missile, possibly with a chemical warhead, the radio newscaster Zvi Lidar put on the gas mask he had brought to the studio and continued to broadcast through it, his voice surprisingly audible. Co-anchor Micha Friedman had neglected to bring his mask, in the belief that Saddam Hussein's threat to launch missiles at Israel was a bluff. "When I heard the siren, I began to smell all kinds of odd odors," he said later.

As the population suddenly confronted the terrifying prospect of being enveloped by poison gas, the two broadcasters held Israel's nerves together although they were as uncertain about their own fate and that of their families as everyone else. In voices that projected a calm they did not feel, they reminded listeners of the steps to be taken to protect themselves: Proceed to the rooms they had prepared for this eventuality, seal the doors with the tape already affixed to the edges, place wet towels at the bottom of the door to prevent gas from seeping in, and don their masks.

MEANWHILE

Virtually the entire Israeli population of some 5 million was tuned into the radio as the sirens wailed. The broadcasters' message was grim — missiles had been launched against Israel and it was not yet clear how many had landed and where, or whether the warheads were conventional or chemical. But the unruffled tone of Mr. Lidar (who took his mask off after a few minutes) and Mr. Friedman was a lifeline. The pair's familiar voices carried the unspoken assurance that whatever had happened, it was not the end of the world.

From that initial broadcast of the war, radio has emerged as the most important factor in the nation's morale. A poll showed that 96 percent of the public regarded it as the foremost calming influence upon them.

This role had not been fully anticipated when a ministerial committee decided four days before the war to merge the country's two radio operations, Israel Broadcasting, which runs four stations, and Army Radio, in the event of war. Army Radio, although operated by the military, enjoys wide civilian popularity and employs civilian newsmen.

"We knew that in this war the civilian rear would be the front line," said Arye Mekel, director-general of Israel Broadcasting. "It would be intolerable for someone hearing an alarm to have to begin dialing between stations to be sure what to do." There was also an important symbolic importance in having competing stations unite. "It projects the idea of national consensus in a time of emergency," Mr. Mekel said.

The concept swiftly proved itself. Israel Broadcasting and Army Radio each chose four anchormen to work in pairs, one from each side, in round-the-clock shifts. The public was delighted to hear well-known personalities from competing stations bantering in the same studio.

The broadcasters, avoiding glibness, managed to project credibility and a just-right tone of good-humor-in-the-trenches as they filled the time between hard news reports with interviews, comment and music. The moment of truth came each time an alarm sounded and the nation braced for another missile attack. It was the steady voices of the veteran broadcasters that kept panic from many a door.

"What matters in this whole operation is the minutes between the alarm and the all-clear," says Uri Paz, head of the Army Radio's news department. Psychologists were mobilized to respond on-air to listeners, including children, who phoned in to discuss their fears.

It was for Israelis primarily a radio war rather than a television war, as they followed developments while outside their homes on transistors and on car radios. Bus drivers were ordered to keep the radio on at all times in the event of emergency announcements.

A major innovation has been a radio wavelength that broadcasts silence. People had complained that the sirens in their neighborhoods were so weak that they were afraid to go to sleep for fear of not being wakened if there was an alarm.

Listeners who tune in to the "silent station" can fall asleep in the knowledge that in the event of a missile attack the silence will give way to the sound of sirens at full volume. Not the pleasantest of wake-up calls, but a public service announcement not to be missed.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peace Later or Sooner

Regarding "Jordan: 'Still Not Too Late' for Peace" (Opinion, Jan. 23) by Hassan bin Talal:

The crown prince of Jordan made an eloquent and passionate plea for bringing an end to the war "peacefully and honorably." I join him in this plea. There is a very simple way to achieve this end. All he has to do is persuade Saddam Hussein (whose name, curiously enough, is not even mentioned in the article) to remove his troops from Kuwait and restore that massacred nation to its own people. And then the war will terminate "peacefully and honorably." A simple solution. Perhaps the good prince will use his powers of persuasion in this direction.

RICHARD HULL.
Perugia, Italy.

Enough! I submit that the time is *now*. It takes little imagination to comprehend that women and children are dying every day. The Geneva conventions don't protect *them*. The Gulf itself will never be the same as oil kills the creatures of the sea. The rubble of modern cities will join the ruins of ancient ones.

Where are we headed? Both sides threaten to enlarge the conflict, to employ ever more awful weapons, killing more people, in more places, until finally the world awakens in silence. The war of weeks becomes the war of months. Neither side dare admit that it could last for years. The suffering it causes is guaranteed to last decades.

To pause, at the edge of the abyss, is only sanity. Cease fire! Cease fire *now* for the sake of humanity!

Sooner or later, the war will end in some kind of negotiation. Why not sooner? The world has institutions intended for the peaceful resolution of such grave crises. Now is the time to make them work. We abuse the United Nations by making war in its name.

There will be no winner of this war. The loser is mankind.

JOHN G. MORRIS.
Paris.

Saddam Hussein's friends keep trying to draw a parallel between the demand for Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and the Palestine Liberation Organization's demand for Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank. They forget, however, that Israel already has carried out one of history's largest peacetime withdrawals: It voluntarily gave up the Sinai, three times the size of its own territory, with the Suez Canal, rich mineral resources, tourist resorts and historic sites.

While Israel's presence on the West Bank is the result of Jordan's unprovoked war of aggression against Israel in 1967, Kuwait never threatened Iraq. No, it is definitely Iraq's turn to withdraw, without any illogical and mischievous strings attached.

MANFRED R. LEHMANN.
Nairobi.

We have heard from Israeli friends that anti-war demonstrations held in Germany have been condemned as "anti-American" and "anti-Israeli." Posters, placards and banners, with slogans such as "Stop the War!" or "No Blood for Oil" in the first few days, were intended, however, to express the bitterness we felt, because the "nonviolent" methods of applying pressure on Iraq had by no means been exhausted.

The most recent demonstrations have been protests against George Bush *and* Saddam Hussein, about whom no one in the peace movement has any illusions at all, and often only against Saddam Hussein. Schoolchildren demonstrate carrying pictures and photos of Israeli and Iraqi children, for among all afflicted peoples the innocent victims are always the children.

In many of the public discussions, the primary question raised is how Israel can best be protected. Protests, blockades, boycotts and calls to strike are aimed more and more directly against those German firms that armed Iraq and continue to do so.

BARBARA HEBER-SCHAERER.
Berlin.

A Hong Kong Elephant

Regarding "Hong Kong-China Airport Talks End" (World Briefs, Jan. 24):

As a field biologist, I spent four months last year studying the islands in Hong Kong to be destroyed by the port and airport project. Everything Chinese detractors say is true. The project will increase taxes, needlessly displace many people and create environmental havoc.

The ideal place for airport development is Shenzhen, exactly the same distance from Kai Tak airport (about 30 kilometers) as the current project, but to the northwest, overland, with existing railroads and bridges that could easily be improved. The present project requires vast earth-moving for bridge and tunnel at enormous expense.

The area needs an international airport and Shenzhen is the obvious site. The present project will leave the people of Hong Kong and the Chinese government with a dying white elephant.

JAMES D. LAZELL.
Conanicut Island, Rhode Island.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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February 13, 1991

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ABACUS FUNDS		
m Abacus Fund Ltd	$	7.78
m Abacus Guart.Fd.July 95	$	10.22
b Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar 94	$	9.46
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C.)		
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd	$	96.84
ABN BANK 1.0.6, P.O. Box 665, Amsterdam		
w ABN-Aandelenfonds	Fl	70.08
w ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned.	Fl	54.58
w Aldollar	$	33.19
w Alrenta	Fl	164.20
w America-Fund (I.E.)	$	172.89
w Asian Tigers Fund	$	00.38
w LDC Risk Inv. Fund	$	1155.20
w Trans Europe Fund $	$	42.92
w Trans Europe Fund Fl	Fl	70.32
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust	$	24.24
d High Life Fund	Ecu	10.04
d UBZ Euro Optimizer	Ecu	9.87
ALFRED BERG		
w Alfred Berg Norden	$	141.29
Alfred Berg Sicav		
w Global	$	131.43
w Germany	$	135.46
w Switzerland	$	99.78
w Netherlands	$	101.97
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT Ltd		
De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao NA 5999 617844		
m Alpha Arbitrage Fund	$	270.69
m Alpha Europe Fund	Ecu	238.89
m Alpha Futures Fund Ltd	$	149.53
m Alpha Global Fund	$	648.07
m Alpha Hedge Fund	$	332.02
m Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd	$	282.70
m Alpha Short Fund Ltd	$	132.88
m Alpha Tilldale Fund	$	111.79
m Curran-Alpha Hlth Care Fd	$	264.84
w Heisei Japan Fund	Y	13648.66
w Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia	$	154.86
m Nicholas-Applegate Hoe Fd	$	114.29
ARRAL ASSOCIATES Ltd		
w Arral Asian Fund	$	122.03
w Arral Int'l Hedge Fund	$	88.74
ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux. Tel: (352) 489061		
BOND FUNDS		
d Alpha Worldwide	SF	48.54
d Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.53
d Sterling Pound	£	114.40
d US$ Bond	$	118.93
EQUITY FUNDS		
d Alpha European	Ecu	1.01
d Alpha Japanese	Y	781.87
d Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.27
d Alpha UK	£	1.16
d Alpha US$	$	1.38
d Alpha Worldwide	SF	4.00
d Gold Share	$	0.89
RESERVE FUNDS		
d Deutschmark Reserve	DM	11.32
d Sterling Reserve	£	12.17
d US$ Reserve	$	11.56
BA GATEWAY FUND		
w Belgium Fixed Income	BF	10671.00
w Germany Fixed Income	DM	102.12
w Netherlands Fixed Income	Fl	99.17
w US Dollar Fixed Income	$	110.82
w Japan Equity	Y	10023.00
w Pacific Equity	$	89.13
w Int'l Portfolio A	$	105.01
w Int'l Portfolio B	Ecu	101.49
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Shore Distributor Guernsey 0481 726614		
w Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	13.28
w Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	10.87
BANQUE DE GESTION E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUXEMBOURG S.A.		
b Eagle Fund	LF	8242.00
d Europe Japan Fund	$	18.27
b Government Secur. Fd	$	67.65
w Hispano Int'l Fund	Ecu	11.11
w Letcom	$	2376.07
b Opportunities	$	948.42
b Oblibest Cursitor Gen.	DM	124.65
b Oblibest Fixed Inc	DM	102.64
b Prifirst	$	540.88
b Prirop Fund	DM	38.47
b Rente Plus	DM	4820.00
b Select. Horizon FF	FF	63861.40
b Star Convert. Fd Fl	Fl	9634.00
b Star Convert. Fd US$	$	93.48
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
w The Dragon Fund Sicav	$	100.96
w Asian Growth Fund	$	33.03
w Asian Income Fund	$	9.36
w Diverbond	SF	72.45
m Dual Futures Fd Cl A Units	$	111.06
m Dual Futures Fd Cl B Units	$	110.25
m Dual Futures Fd Cl C Units	$	105.32
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	104.06
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	113.81
w Himalayan Fund	$	9.85
w Indosuez Hong Kong Fund	$	17.100
w Int'l Bond Fund	$	11.28
w IPNA-3	$	530.00
w ISA Japan Rec. Gr. Fund	Y	6510.00
w Japan Fund	$	13.770
d Japan Warrant Fund	$	14.19
w Malacca Fund	$	17.843
w Managed Trust	$	
w Manila Fund	$	7.44
w North American Fund	$	33.715
w Oriental Venture Trust	$	40.850
w Pacific Gold	$	18.85
w Pacific Trust	HK$	20.900
w The Siam Fund	$	22.41
w Singapo & Malay Trust	$	12.920
w Tasman Fund	$	3.69
d Worldwide Growth Fund	$	9.730
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
w Daiwa Capital E. Fund	$	984.73
w Daiwa LCF Rothschild	$	1117.65
w Ecu D'Or	Ecu	64.89
b Pri-Tech	$	1103.99
b Source Sicav	$	12.31
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
w Intelbond Chf	SF	1323.07
w Intelsec Chf	SF	1454.76
w Universal Intelbond $	$	14.65
w Universal Intelbond FF	FF	106.92
w Universal Intelsec	$	14.41
BEARBULL		
w BB Forex Ltd	$	1020.30
w BB Futures Ltd	$	1042.74
w BB Global Ltd BEF	BF	959.12
w BB Global Ltd CHF	SF	9.57
w BB Global Ltd FRF	FF	95.80
BNP INTERFUNDS		
BNP LUXEMBOURG		
w Interbond Fund	$	222.98
w Interbelgion	BF	54584.00
w Interecu Fund A	Ecu	269.74
w Interecu Fund B	Ecu	1138.71
INTER CASH		
f France Securite	FF	13205.32
f France Monetaire	FF	11396.58
f ECU	Ecu	1472.84
f US$	$	1110.03
f DM	DM	2227.44
f GBP	£	1150.44
f FRF	FF	15436.49
f France Capital	FF	12558.65
INTER OPTIMUM		
w BLF-LUF	BF	36132.00
w Mobilobligs DM	DM	2111.23
w US$	$	1072.70
w FRF	FF	11096.49

INTER STRATEGIE		
w France	FF	9169.47
w Europe du Nord	£	925.01
w Europe du Centre	DM	1844.98
w Europe du Sud	Ecu	991.36
w Japan	Y	131182.00
w Amerique du Nord	$	1068.40
w Sud-Est Asiatique	$	834.30
BNP JERSEY		
INTER CURRENCY		
w US$	$	13.1122
w DM	DM	33.9061
w GBP	£	13.1242
w International Managed	$	11.9504
INTER EQUITY		
w French Offer	$	17.09
w Pacific Offer	$	17.22
w North American Offer	$	11.43
w European Class	$	10.31
w Australia Class	$	9.25
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
d $ Money Market	$	14.07
d Non-$ Money Market	DM	33.75
d $ Bond	$	14.72
d Non-$ Bond	DM	32.44
d European Equities	$	10.35
d Global Equity	$	17.22
d Global Bond	$	14.12
d Global Bond & Equity	$	15.98
d Pacific Equities	$	10.68
d Prec. Mets / Min. Secs	$	5.19
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
w Fructilux Actions Euro	Ecu	1077.41
w Fructilux Actions Fses	FF	6154.52
w Fructilux Court Terme	FF	6542.96
d Fructilux Oblig. Euro	Ecu	1191.88
d Fructilux Oblig. Fses	FF	6450.19
CALLANDER		
w Callander Emer. Growth	$	123.94
w Callander F-Asset	$	90.25
w Callander F-Austria	AS	1372.61
w Callander F-Spanish	Pta	7418.08
w Callander Swiss Growth	SF	122.60
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
w Capital Int'l Fund	$	94.50
w Capital Italia SA	$	38.18
CCF - GAMMA		
w CM Actibonds	$	39.25
w CM Global Growth	$	10.31
w Elysees Court Terme	FF	64733.28
w Elysees Long Terme	FF	58009.21
w Elysees Monetaire	FF	68067.23
w EMF D-Mark (A & B)	DM	962.94
w EMF Dutch Gul. (A & B)	Fl	1048.61
w EMF Ecu (A & B)	Ecu	1027.40
w EMF Sterling (A & B)	£	526.04
w EMF US Dollar (A & B)	$	1105.83
w EMF Yen (A & B)	Y	97158.00
d Europe Prest. Fund A	Ecu	8.89
d Europe Prest. Fund B	Ecu	10.45
w Europe Smir Cos. Fd A	Ecu	11.92
w Europe Smir Comp. Fd B	Ecu	11.92
CDC INTERNATIONAL		
w CFI Court terme	FF	132834.10
w CFI Long Terme	FF	1130882.86
CIC GROUP		
d Oblicic Court Terme	FF	12743.96
d Oblicic Monetaire	FF	12907.89
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477 95 71		
d Citicurrencies Managed	$	126.27
d Citicurrencies US$	$	1458.43
d Citinvest Guardian $	$	1097.62
d Citinvest Guardian Euro	Ecu	1114.42
d Citinvest Mngd Growth	$	1239.76
d Citinvest Mngd Grth Euro	Ecu	1037.00
d Citinvest Selector	$	908.21
d Citiport Asia Pacific Bond	Y	17182.00
d Citiport Cont. Euro. Equity	Ecu	123.55
d Citiport Eamec	$	102.98
d Citiport Euro Bond	Ecu	113.20
d Citiport French Equity	FF	1011.78
d Citiport German	DM	77.29
d Citiport IAPEC	$	123.95
d Citiport Japan Equity	Y	6300.00
d Citiport N.A. $ Bond	$	126.84
d Citiport N.A. Equity	$	174.68
d Citiport Swiss	SF	81.90
d Citiport UK Equity	£	102.02
CITITRUST		
w Citibond	$	905.36580
w Citiperformance Ptfl A + B	$	10.43206
w Global Bonds	$	11.15008
w Global Equities	$	8.30000
w Global Money Market	$	12.98000
w US $ Bonds	$	13.49809
w US $ Equities	$	219.28049
w US $ Money Market	$	13.93115
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27207		
w Bond: Dollar Med. Term	$	10.99
w Bond: Ecu Multicurr.	Ecu	10.44
w Equity: United Kingdom	£	7.35
CREDIT AGRICOLE: MOSAIS		
d Actions Bassin Pacifique	$	14.47
d Actions Europeennes	Ecu	14.44
d Actions Francaises	FF	100.35
d Actions Int'l Diversifiees	FF	97.57
d Actions Japonaises	Y	2046.47
d Actions Nord-Americaines	$	19.12
d Court Terme Ecu	Ecu	16.49
d Court Terme FF	FF	169.69
d Court Terme US$	$	15.73
d Oblis Europeennes	Ecu	16.35
d Oblis Francaises	FF	170.88
d Oblis Haut Rendement	$	17.28
d Oblis Int'l Div Saa Red	FF	105.84
d Oblis Int'l Diversifiees	FF	107.25
d Oblis Nord-Americaines	$	15.68
CREDIT SUISSE (Issue Prices)		
d Actions Suisses	SF	521.25
d Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	85.80
d Bond Valor D-Mark	DM	99.62
d Bond Valor Swf	SF	99.35
d Bond Valor US-Dollar	$	114.71
d Bond Valor Yen	Y	9509.00
d Canasec	$	491.08
d Convert Valor Swf	SF	133.85
d Convert Valor US-Dollar	$	179.83
d CS Ecu Bond A	Ecu	96.85
d CS Ecu Bond B	Ecu	138.77
d CS Euro Blue Chips A	DM	227.49
d CS Euro Blue Chips B	DM	227.49
d CS Euro Finance Fd A	DM	215.92
d CS Euro Finance Fd B	DM	215.92
d CS Europa Bond A	DM	254.77
d CS Europa Bond B	DM	280.92
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96	DM	101.44
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1/96	Ecu	101.02
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96	SF	101.72
d CS Gold Valor	$	117.74
d CS Gulden Bond A	Fl	93.07
d CS Gulden Bond B	Fl	114.14
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A	Pta	21736.00
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B	Pta	21736.00
d CS Money Market Fd £	£	1819.89
d CS Money Market Fd $	$	1583.93
d CS Money Market Fd CS	CS	1068.23
d CS Money Market Fd DM	DM	1366.78
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu	Ecu	1052.11
d CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	136460.00
d CS Oeko-protec A	DM	261.38
d CS Prime Bond A	DM	93.00
d CS Prime Bond B	DM	105.20
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A	$	99.15
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B	$	130.06
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A	DM	94.48
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B	DM	118.53

d CS Tiger Fund	$	594.06
d CSF Bonds	SF	71.25
d CSF International	SF	120.75
d Energie-Valor	SF	127.25
d Europa-Valor	SF	190.75
d Pacific-Valor	SF	128.50
d Ussec	SF	659.00
CSFB FUND MGMT Ltd (0481-713990)		
PB122, St Peter Port, Guernsey		
w Islamic Mgmt Fund Ltd	$	997.39 *
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
d Concentra +	DM	43.45
d Int'l Rentenfond +	DM	69.74
EBC TRUST CO. (Jersey) Ltd		
1-3 Seale St, St Helier; 0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND		
d Capital	$	24.153
d Income	$	14.914
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
w Long Term	$	33.2235
d Short Term A (Accum)	$	8.4673
d Short Term A (Distr)	$	0.3036
d Short Term B (Accum)	$	0.9374
d Short Term B (Distr)	$	0.4681
ELDERS INTL. MGMT SRVCS		
see PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT		
ELDERS SWITZ (022) 35 17 25		
w Elders Australia	AS	88.00
w Elders Int'l	SF	96.75
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
w Europe A	Fl	9.22
w North America A	Fl	9.15
w UK Small Companies	£	5.12
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd		
w Meteora	Y	105329.00
w Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1903.87
FIDELITY INT'L INV. SERVICES (Lux)		
d Balanced Ptfl Hedged	$	12.03
d Balanced Ptfl Unhedged	$	11.39
d Conv. Securities Ptfl	$	9.13
d Discovery Fund	$	16.87
d Dollars Saving Trust	$	184.46
d Far East Fund	$	68.57
d Fid. Amer. Assets	$	144.26
m Fid. Amer. Values III Com	$	75.69
m Fid. Amer. Values IV	$	89.96
d Fid. Australia Fund	$	14.86
d Frontier Fund	$	24.89
d Global Ind Fund	$	14.21
d Global Selection Fund	$	13.12
d International Fund	$	15.01
d New Europe Fund	$	10.42
d Orient Fund	$	105.88
d Pacific Fund	$	328.99
d Special Growth Fund	$	34.67
d World Fund	$	69.66
FINAFUTURES FINLEY (1-809-322-5837)		
w Portfolio (Est.)	$	1.37
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
w Scanfonds Int'l Growth Fd	$	1.47
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS		
w Gaia Hedge I	$	178.83
w Gaia Hedge II	$	250.32
w Gaia Hedge III	$	68.46
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel: 41-1-2516640		
d GAM (CH) America	SF	1386.08
d GAM (CH) Europe	SF	76.80
d GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1234.80
d GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1432.00
GAM TRADITION ANGLEFONDS AG.		
d GAM Tradition	SF	861.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45, La Motte Street, Jersey 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD Ltd		
d American	$	1.659
d Asia Pacific Fund	$	2.083
d Australasian Fund	$	0.3203
d British	£	2.380
d Canadian Fund	CS	0.8527
d Eastern European Fd	DM	4.223
d Emerging Markets Fund	£	0.9802
d European Fund	DM	4.962
d Global Resources Fund	$	0.726011
d International Growth	$	2.986
d Japan Fund	Y	574.4
d Ecu Bond Fund	Ecu	0.9991
d Global Conv. Bond Fd	$	17.69
d International Bond	$	1.333
d Sterling Bond	£	1.8628
d Austr. Dollar Deposit	AS	1.122
d DM Deposit	DM	5.343
d French Franc Deposit	FF	10.86
d Sterling Deposit	£	1.026
d Swiss Franc Deposit	SF	5.359
d US$ Deposit	$	1.066
d Yen Deposit	Y	531.0
GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 13/02/91		
Tel: (352) 46 54 24 470		
Fax: (352) 46 54 23		
BOND PORTFOLIOS		
d Deutsche Mark Bond	DM	5.05
d Dollar bond	$	2.05
d European Bond	Ecu	1.02
d Global Bond	$	2.05
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS		
d Developing Markets	$	2.06
d Europe	Ecu	1.02
d France	FF	10.00
d International	$	2.14
d Japan	Y	263.00
d Natural Resources	$	2.09
d North America	$	2.36
d Pacific	$	2.14
d Singapore/Malaysia	SG$	5.41
d Switzerland	SF	2.54
d United Kingdom	£	1.04
RESERVE FUNDS		
d Deutsche Mark Reserve	DM	5.01
d Dollar Reserve	$	2.01
d French Franc Reserve	FF	10.02
d Sterling Reserve	£	1.08
d Yen Reserve	Y	251.00
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London: 071-4994171, Geneva: 41-22355530		
w East Investment Fund	$	788.24
w Scottish World Fund	£	175.2081
w State St. American	$	276.00
GENERALE BANK		
(See also Interselex Group)		
d Rentinvest	$	30.27
d Capital Rentinvest	$	154.67
d Rentinbel Distribution	LF	9261.00
d Rentinbel Capitalization	LF	11738.98
GENESEE FUND Ltd		
w (B) Genesee Short	$	180.48
w (C) Genesee Opportunity	$	181.22
w (E) Genesee Balanced	$	108.42
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT		
11 Athol St,Douglas,I.of Man 44-624-626037		
w GAM America Inc.	$	233.63
w GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$	217.53
w GAM ASEAN Inc.	$	161.22
w GAM Australia Inc.	$	113.97
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. £	£	100.95
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. DM	DM	98.29
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. SF	SF	79.38
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Ord.	$	117.92
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Spe.	$	127.86
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. Yen	Y	11478.00
w GAM Boston Inc.	$	293.38
w GAM Europe Fund	$	95.83
w GAM European Inc.	$	107.22

w GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	161.03
w GAM France Inc.	FF	1332.82
w GAM Global Fund	$	110.11
w GAM High Yield Inc.	$	80.70
w GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	211.67
w GAM International Inc.	$	136.70
w GAM Japan Inc.	$	620.25
w GAM Mill-Mar Deferred Cl$	$	102.56
w GAM Mill-Mar Fd Inc Alloc	$	107.91
w GAM Mill-Mar Fd Inc Gen Eq.	$	106.50
d GAM Mill-Mar Fd Trading	$	113.57
w GAM Money Mkts Fd £	£	101.82
w GAM Money Mkts Fd $	$	100.94
w GAM Money Mkts Fd DM	DM	100.95
w GAM Money Mkts Fd SF	SF	100.95
w GAM Money Mkts Fd Yen	Y	10095.00
w GAM North America Fund	$	108.81
w GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	128.15
w GAM Pacific Inc.	$	538.92
w GAM Restr. Fund Inc.	$	133.70
w GAM Selection Inc.	$	347.47
w GAM Singap-Malay Inc.	$	238.42
d GAM Sterling Spec. Bd Fd	£	182.49
w GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bd Fd	SF	84.01
w GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	212.63
w GAM U.S. Inc.	$	178.93
w GAM Univ. Accumulation	$	111.56
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Acc	DM	105.97
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Inc.	DM	105.97
w GAM Univ. Income	$	111.56
w GAM Univ. Spain Inc.	SF	89.53
w GAM UT Inc.	$	404.75
w GAM Value Inc.	$	92.88
w GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	146.15
w GAM Worldwide Inc.	$	410.09
w GSAM Composite Inc.	$	236.08
GT MANAGEMENT PLC		
d G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	44.75
d G.T. Asia Fund	$	18.59
d G.T. Australia Fund	$	23.36
d G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	30.49
w G.T. Biotech/Health Fd	$	15.25
d G.T. Bond Fund	$	17.78
d G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	12.51
d G.T. Dollar Fund	$	19.95
w G.T. Emerging Mkts Fd	$	8.31
w G.T. Euro Small Cs Fd	$	31.47
d G.T. Europe Fund	$	31.76
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd	$	16.03
d G.T. Global Techno. Fd	$	17.15
d G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	30.03
d G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	11.88
d G.T. Investment Fund	$	14.84
w G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fd	$	9.95
w G.T. Japan Small Co Fd	$	15.17
w G.T. Korea Fund	$	4.80
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd	$	26.82
r G.T. Technology Fund	$	42.57
d G.T. UK Small Companies	$	7.43
w G.T. US Small Companies	$	14.19
GUINNESS FLIGHT FUND MANAGERS LTD		
GUERNSEY		
GUINNESS FLIGHT Gbl Strategy Fd Ltd		
d Managed Currency Fd	$	37.27
d Global Bond Fd	$	31.63
d Global High Inc Bd Fd	$	22.69
d Gilt and £ Bd Fd	£	10.822
d Euro High Inc Bd Fd	£	20.35
d Global Equity Fd	$	68.46
d American Blue Chip Fd	$	22.17
d Japan and Pacific Fd	$	74.16
d UK Fund	£	19.47
d European Fund	$	97.14
GUINNESS FLIGHT Int'l Fd Ltd		
d Deutschemark Money Fund	DM	69.516
d Sterling Money Fund	£	21.805
d Swiss Franc Money Fund	SF	53.829
d US Dollar Money Fund	$	34.483
d Yen Money Fund	Y	7017.432
HILL SAMUEL GLOBAL PORTFOLIO		
1A rue Pierre d'Aspelt Luxembourg 1142		
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl £ Fix Int	£	10.25
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl Eur Fix Int	DM	9.47
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl Euro Eq	DM	7.96
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl Gibl Bond	$	10.54
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl Gibl Eq	$	8.96
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl Gibl Mngd	$	9.25
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl Jap Eq	Y	740.80
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl N. Amer Eq	$	9.61
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl Pac Bas Eq	$	9.28
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl UK Equity	£	9.11
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl UK Sm Co Eq	£	9.72
d H.S. Gibl Ptfl US Sm Co Eq	$	8.92
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
d Crossbow (Far East)	SF	12.43
d CSF (Balanced)	SF	34.95
d European Equity Fund	DM	16.42
d Int'l Bond Fund	$	13.40
d Int'l Currency US	$	27.98
d Int'l Currency US Mngd	$	29.16
d ITF Fd (Technology)	$	16.20
d O'seas Fd (N. America)	$	50.63
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
w IAM Bonds Fd-France A	FF	629.22
w IAM Bonds Fd-Allem. B	DM	221.87
w IAM Bonds Fd Japan C	Y	10664.00
w IAM Bonds Fd Div. L	FF	517.92
w IAM Europe 1992	Ecu	87.61
w IAM Europe 90/10	Ecu	103.91
w IAM Europe du Sud	Ecu	82.86
w IAM Europe Global	Ecu	81.24
w IAM Europe Luxe	Ecu	79.66
d IAM Flagship Fund	Ecu	82.67
INTERSELEX GROUP		
d Int. America Fund	$	17.74
d Int. Belgo Fund	BF	2618.00
d Int. Europa Sicav	LF	5282.80
d Int. Pacific Fund	$	1027.42
d Int. World Fund	$	96.14
INVESCO MIM INT'L, POB 271, Jersey		
d Amer. Inc & Growth	$	1.300 *
d Asia Super Growth Fund	$	11.64
d Dollar Mngd Curr	$	15.05 *
d Dollar Mngd Ptfl	$	2.219
d Gold & Prec. Metals	$	0.783
d Gtd. N.W. 1994	$	7.96
d Int. High Income	$	2.650 *
d Japan Dollar Perf. Fund	$	3.317
d Jersey Gilt	£	0.1785 *
d Nippon Warrant Fund	$	11.11
d Okasan Global Strat	$	17.36
d Pioneer Markets	£	2.296
d Sterling Mngd Curr	£	17.06
d Sterling Mngd Ptfl	£	1.516
d UK Growth	£	0.985 *
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS		
w Class A (Aggr. Growth Ital.)	$	49.26
w Class B (Global Equity)	$	11.19
w Class C (Global Bond)	$	12.40
w Class D (Ecu Bond)	Ecu	10.05
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
d JF ASEAN Trust	$	21.72
d JF Far East Wrnt Tr.	$	8.22
d JF Gibl Conv. Tr.	$	11.85
d JF Hong Kong Trust	$	79.68
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr.	Y	57047.00
d JF Japan Trust	Y	15418.00
d JF Malaysia Trust	$	9.33
d JF Pacific Inc. Tr.	$	23.89
d JF Thailand Trust	$	12.62

JULIUS BAER GROUP		
d Baerbond	SF	867.00
d Conbar	SF	1638.00
d D-Mark Baer Bond Fund	DM	1001.00
d Dollar Baer Bond Fund	$	1177.00
d Emerging Europe Fund	DM	89.27
d Equibaer America	$	1874.00
d Equibaer Europe	SF	1394.00
d Europe Bond Fund	Ecu	107.90
d Liquibaer	$	1983.00
d SFR-BAER	SF	988.00
d Stockbar	SF	1777.00
d Swissbar	SF	1918.00
KIDDER, PEABODY		
b Chesapeake Fund Ltd	$	1549.01
b Int'l Guaranteed Fund	$	1039.25
b Stonehenge Ltd	$	1278.25
b The Gbl Asset Alloc Fd Ltd	$	1071.43
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND		
d British Fund	Ecu	1.80
d Emerging Asia Fund	Ecu	1.45
d European Fund	Ecu	1.43
d International Fund	Ecu	1.49
d Japanese Fund	Ecu	1.48
d Korsadis World Fund	FM	9.75
d North American Fund	Ecu	1.61
d Pacific Fund	Ecu	1.39
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED		
w Java Fund	$	7.46
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Ms Dawn Mac Neil, 41 (22) 3073333 ext.3294		
w Lloyds Int'l Dollar +	$	109.28
w Lloyds Int'l Europe +	SF	168.40
w Lloyds Int'l Growth +	SF	182.90
w Lloyds Int'l Income +	SF	250.08
w Lloyds Int'l N. America +	$	178.15
w Lloyds Int'l Pacific +	SF	143.90
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND Ltd		
m Deutschemark Class	DM	19.92
m Sterling Class	£	5.27
m US Dollar Class	$	9.08
MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) Ltd		
m Malabar Int'l Fund	$	9.57
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES		
m Alubat Mint Gtd. Fund Ltd	$	187.31
m Athena Diversified Fut.	$	10.09
m Athena Guaranteed Fut.	$	9.43
m Fbme Mint Gtd Plc	$	123.38
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995	$	12.08
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994	$	14.75
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994	$	16.72
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993	$	20.47
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue	$	21.41
m Mint Limited - Income	$	14.35
m Mint Limited - Ordinary	$	43.34
m Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP)	$	115.67
m Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd.	$	12.47
MERRILL LYNCH		
d Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
d Iberia Portfolio	$	10.67
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl A	$	17.87
d USA Income Portfolio	$	9.58
d US Federal Securities Fd		
d Category A	$	9.99
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh A	$	11.15
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh B	$	11.83
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL		
GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES		
d Australian Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	$	13.13
d Canadian Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	CS	11.04
d Category B	CS	11.03
d Deutsche Mark Ptfl		
d Category A	DM	10.47
d Category B	DM	10.44
d Pound Sterling Ptfl		
d Category A	£	11.55
d Category B	£	11.52
d US Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	$	11.84
d Category B	$	11.82
d Yen Portfolio		
d Category A	Y	1045.00
d Category B	Y	1042.00
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL-EQ		
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	10.01
d Class B	$	9.92
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL.		
d Class A	$	10.56
d Class B	$	10.51
CONVERTIBLE SERIES		
d Euro Equity Ptfl Cl A	$	10.20
d Euro Equity Ptfl Cl B	$	10.16
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	9.48
d Class B	$	9.26
MULTIMANAGER N.V.		
w American Growth Fd	$	10.47
w European Curr. Bond Fd	Ecu	10.05
w European Growth Fd	Ecu	10.24
m Futures Fd	$	10.08
w Japanese Growth Fd	Y	1003.00
NIMARBEN		
w Class A	$	196.43
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam		
d NMB Dutch Fund	Fl	37.20
d NMB Euromix Fund	LF	2.213
d NMB Real Estate Fund	Fl	38.40
w The Brazil Fund	$	1.32
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) Ltd		
d Nomura Jakarta Fund	$	8.16
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.		
d Nomura Gulf Fund	$	8.76
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
w Convertible	$	11.14
w Deutsche Mark	DM	13.22
w Dollar Long Term	$	15.75
w Dollar Medium Term	$	18.56
w Dutch Florin	Fl	13.46
w Dutch Florin Multi	Fl	11.09
w European Currency	Ecu	15.76
w French Franc	FF	111.54
w HY Euro Curr Divid Pay	Ecu	10.82
w HY Euro Currencies	Ecu	11.02
w Japanese Yen	Y	26.15
w Multicurrency	$	25.77
w Pound Sterling	£	17.97
w Swiss Franc	SF	18.66
w Swiss Franc Divid Pay	SF	10.26
w Swiss Multi-Dividend	SF	8.72
w Swiss Multicurrency	SF	12.24
w US Dollar Short Term	$	10.83
OLYMPIA Capital Intl. BVI		
c/o OCM, 17 Av. George V, 75008 PARIS		
Tel. 33-1-47230374		
w Finsbury Group	$	115.51
w Olympia Securite	$	106.40
w Winch. Capital	$	101.56
w Winch. Frontier	$	215.07
w Winch. Fut. Olympia Star	$	101.31
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Madison	Ecu	1047.20
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser D	Ecu	1230.58
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser F	Ecu	1227.42
w Winch. Hldg Int'l USS	$	16.39
w Winch. Reser. Multi. Gvbd	$	14.81
PARIBAS-GROUP		
d Cortexa International	$	111.25
d Europhenix	Ecu	171.92
d Luxor	$	8.24
d Moneyflow	LF	10102.00
d Par US Treas. Bond Cl B	$	150.83

d Paribas-Rente A	LF	1230.80
d Paribas-Rente B	LF	1421.80
d Parinter Bond Fund	$	16.23
d Parinter Fund	$	225.48
w Parvest Obli-DM A	DM	1249.50
w Parvest Obli-DM B	DM	1394.51
w Parvest Obli-Dollar A	$	1209.78
w Parvest Obli-Dollar B	$	1418.20
d Parvest Obli-Franc A	$	1442.14
d Parvest Obli-Franc B	$	1443.14
w Parvest Obli-Gulden A	Fl	1024.69
w Parvest Obli-Gulden B	Fl	1174.90
d Parvest Obli-Sterling	£	115.36
w Parvest Obli-Yen A	Y	112314.00
w Parvest Obli-Yen B	Y	122565.00
PERMAL GROUP		
b Drakkar Growth	$	1996.54
b EuroMir (Ecu) Ltd	Ecu	831.65
b Media Ltd	$	811.24
b Nascal Ltd	$	1582.81
w Updyke Ltd	$	280.03
b Value N.V.	$	1841.95
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)		
w Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	29.66
w Asian Selection Fd N.V.	Fl	40.90
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	27.24
w Environment Growth Fund	Fl	50.70
w Eur. Growth Fund N.V.	Fl	52.91
w Japan Diversified Fund	$	44.58
w Leveraged Cap Hold	$	370.85
w Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	224.94
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT		
(212) 332-1032 advisor to:		
d Conqueror	$	86.91
d Prism Fut. Fd (EFF)	$	204.29
d PTJ	$	116.10
d Rainbow	$	121.56
PUTNAM		
d Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	20.48
d Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Trust	$	18.49
d Putnam Glob. High Growth	$	13.13
d Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd	$	9.53
d Putnam Int'l Fund	$	12.42
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
d Robeco	Fl	92.70
d Rodamco	Fl	55.10
d Rolinco	Fl	87.00
d Rorento	Fl	62.00
ROTHSCHILD AST. MGT.		
w Tokyo Pacific Hldgs (Sea)	$	164.14
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY		
w RBC British Fund Ltd +	£	4.781
w RBC Canadian Fd Ltd +	CS	13.42
w RBC European Fund +	£	12.39 *
w RBC Far East & Pac. Fd +	$	39.57
w RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd +	$	14.33
w RBC Int'l Capital Fund +	$	52.94 *
d RBC Mngd Currency Fd +	$	42.04
w RBC North America Fd +	$	14.63
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDING		
w Republic (Gnsey) $ Inc Fd	$	9.98
w Republic Gam Fund	$	103.59
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
w Equity Int'l Acc	$	13.64
w Equity Int'l Inc	$	11.77
w Equity Global	$	1.28
w Equity Far East	$	1.94
w Equity Gold	$	0.66
w Equity Japan	Y	111.00
w Equity Nordic	$	1.43
w Equity U.K.	£	1.14
w Equity Continental Europe	$	1.37
w Equity Mediterranean	$	1.07
w Equity North America	$	1.37
w Bond Int'l Acc	$	9.82
w Bond Int'l Inc	$	7.03
w High Income Acc	$	1.39
w High Income Inc	$	1.09
w Bond Sweden	SKr	11.72
w Bond DEM	DM	0.97
w Bond Dollar	$	1.11
w Multicurrency	$	1.39
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
SOGELUX FUND (SF)		
w SF Bonds A U.S.A.	$	13.01
w SF Bonds B Germany	DM	23.79
w SF Bonds C France	FF	94.75
w SF Bonds D Switz.	SF	20.81
w SF Bonds E G.B.	£	9.29
w SF Bonds F Japan	Y	1672.00
w SF Bonds G Europe	Ecu	13.08
w SF Bonds H World Wide	$	13.84
w SF Bonds J Belgium	BF	615.00
w SF Eq. K North America	$	13.12
w SF Eq. L W. Europe	Ecu	11.85
w SF Eq. M Pacific Basin	Y	1388.00
w SF Eq. N France	FF	70.09
w SF Eq. P Growth Countries	$	12.38
w SF Eq. Q Gold Mines	$	9.64
w SF Eq. R World Wide	$	12.74
w SF Short Term S France	FF	128.15
w SF Short Term T Eur.	Ecu	12.57
SOGELUX INDEX FUND (SIF)		
w S.I.F. France Capital	FF	903.33
w S.I.F. France Distrib	FF	903.33
w S.I.F. GB Capital	£	100.69
w S.I.F. GB Distrib	£	100.69
w S.I.F. Japan Capital	Y	13195.00
w S.I.F. Japan Distrib	Y	13195.00
w S.I.F. US Capital	$	163.76
w S.I.F. US Distrib	$	163.76
w S.I.F. World Capital	$	133.49
w S.I.F. World Distrib	$	133.49
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
w SAM Diversified Inc	$	110.72
w SAM Strategy Inc	$	96.29
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 Bd de la Petrusse, L-2330 Luxembourg		
w Neptune Maritime Fund	$	7.93
b SHB Bond Fund	$	48.35
w Svenska Sel. Fd Amer Sh	$	12.44
w Svenska Sel. Fd Germany	DM	8.34
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Bd Sh	$	11.91
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Sh	$	49.93
w Svenska Sel. Fd Japan	Y	512.09
w Svenska Sel. Fd Nordic Sh	$	10.41
w Svenska Sel. Fd Pacif Sh	$	4.40
d Svenska Sel. Fd S/T Ass Sh	$	11.06
w Svenska Sel. Fd Swed Bds	SKr	
SWISS BANK CORP. (Issue Prices)		
d America Valor	$	301.46
d Anglo Valor	£	179.83
d Asia Portfolio	SF	441.47
d Convert Bond Selection	SF	88.28
d D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	183.40
d Dollar Bond Selection	$	131.39
d Ecu Bond Selection	Ecu	94.14
d Florin Bond Selection	Fl	108.52
d France Valor	FF	1533.26
d Germania Valor	DM	435.84
d Gold Portfolio	SF	255.32
d Iberia Valor	Pta	45286.00
d Ital Valor	Lit	379402.00
d Japan Portfolio	Y	29509.00
d SBC £ MMF	£	2188.04
d SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	981.00
d SBC DM Short A/B	DM	1032.50
d SBC Ecu MMF	Ecu	2875.71
d SBC Euro Stock	Ecu	145.00
d SBC Str Bond A	SF	1050.88

d SBC Str Bond B	SF	1093.26
d SBC US$ MMF	$	6480.60
d SBC Yen MMF	Y	534225.00
d Sterling Bond Selection	£	101.13
d Sw. Foreign Bond Selection	SF	97.86
d Swissvalor	SF	338.08
d Universal Bond Selection	SF	70.25
d Universal Fund	SF	95.60
d Yen Bond Selection	Y	10660.00
T. ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES INC.		
m T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd	$	11.15
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS		
GROWTH PORTFOLIO		
d Class A-1	$	9.73
d Class A-2	$	10.48
d Class A-3	$	9.92
d Class B-1	$	9.60
d Class B-2	$	10.35
INCOME PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	11.24
d Class B	$	11.20
TERMINVEST Tel: 48.70.92.80		
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	106.08
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	113.81
THORNTON MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d Eastern Crusader Fund	$	8.72
w Global Access Fund	$	9.60
d Pacif Invt Fd SA £	£	8.21
d Pacif Invt Fd SA DM	DM	23.81
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA £	£	3.21
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA DM	DM	9.31
d Thor. Litt Dragons Fd Ltd	$	20.23
d Thornton HK Gateway Fd	$	15.19
d Thornton Int'l Opp. Fd	$	1.70
d Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	27.54
d Thornton Orient Inc Fd Ltd	$	21.54
w Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	21.23
d Thornton Tiger Fd Ltd	$	28.170
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND		
d Indonesia	$	7.06
d Malaysia	$	8.99
d Thailand	$	9.44
TYNDALL GLOBAL FUND		
13, rue Goethe L-1637 Luxembourg		
Tel: 352-40 46.46.81		
d Tiger	p	116
d European	p	106
d Wall Street	p	120
d British Lion	p	108
d International	p	113
d Japan	p	107
d High Yield	p	111
TYNDALL INTERNATIONAL Bermuda Ltd		
Tel: 809 292 2760		
d American Spec. Sits	$	42.57
d Eurobond	$	33.04
d Mortgage	CS	14.57
d Overseas	$	26.61
d Tiger	$	40.38
TYNDALL INTERNATIONAL Jersey Ltd		
Tel: 0534 37331		
d Gilt	£	574.40
d Mngd Currency Dollar	$	1.845
d Mngd Currency Sterling	£	116.48
UEBERSEEBANK Zurich		
d B-Fund	SF	967.06
d E-Fund	SF	503.19
d J-Fund	SF	337.46
d M-Distribution	SF	94.57
d M-Fund	SF	1000.26
d UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	9.40
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
d Amca American Shares	SF	34.50
d Bond-Invest	SF	55.50
d Brit-Invest Shares	SF	680.00
d D-Mark-Invest Bonds	DM	195.20
d Dollar-Invest Bonds	$	112.80
d ESPAC Spanish Shares	SF	173.00
d Eurit	SF	295.00
d Fonsa Swiss Shares	SF	185.00
d Francit Shares	SF	181.00
d Germac Shares	SF	209.00
d Globinvest Shares	SF	93.25
d Gold Invest Shares	SF	165.00
d Holland-Invest Shares	SF	288.00
d Itac Shares	SF	173.50
d Japan-Invest Shares	SF	1160.50
d Sima (stock price)	SF	230.00
d Skandinavien-Invest	SF	203.00
d UBS Money Mkt Invest	£	1021.75
d Yen-Invest Bonds	Y	80659.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
d Unifonds	DM	31.45
d Unirak	DM	73.20
d Unirenta	DM	34.70
d Unizins	DM	105.15
UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
d Univers Sav Amer	CS	9.13
d Univers Sav Equity	CS	10.38
d Univers Sav Global	CS	5.23
d Univers Sav Nat. Res.	CS	4.36
d Univers Sav Pacific	CS	8.63

Other Funds

r Actibraissance	$	513.05
d Actifinance Int'l	$	1079.25
w Actifutures Ltd	$	1274.91
w Actigestion	FF	1302.67
w Activest Int'l	$	25.65
d Amvabel	Fl	62.50
w Aquila International Fund	$	247.15
b Ariane	$	4145.39
d Asia Oceania Fund	$	8.70
m Associated Investors Inc.	$	741.04
m Atlantic Fund	$	67.31
d Atlas Fund	SF	59.21
r Australia Fund	$	16.50
w Balfour Maclaine Series 1	$	9952.00
w BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd	Ecu	5461.12
w BEM International	$	5.48
w Bergen Int'l Fund	$	11.30
w Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	98.15
m Cal Futures 1990 Fd Ltd	$	27.77
d CB German Index Fund	DM	113.56
w CFE Future Fd N.V.	$	91.81
m Cleveland Offshore Fd	$	19.94
w CMI Investment Fund	$	1389.00
w Columbia Securities	Fl	93.72
w Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	17.63
w Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	59.37
w Cumber Int'l N.V.	$	187.04
d D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst	$	25.97
w D.G.C.	$	210.93
w Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	7066.00
w Disa Income Fund	FR	37.35
w Dreyfus America Fund	$	11.07
w Dumenix Amerique	$	1026.45
w Dumenix Asie Pacifique	$	1026.45
w Dumenix Bonds Plus	$	1199.45
w Dumenix Europe	Ecu	1038.64
w Dumenix France	FF	6231.55
w Dumenix Opportunit	$	1026.45
m Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV	$	443.08
d Ecu Plc Omega Fund	$	1.73
w Ecu Overseas Fund Ltd	$	1001.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus (A)	BF	8032.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus (B)	BF	8032.00
d Emi France Ind. Plus (A)	FF	768.93
d Emi France Ind. Plus (B)	FF	768.93
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus (A)	DM	81.73
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus (B)	DM	81.73
d Emi UK Index Plus (A)	£	89.84
d Emi UK Index Plus (B)	£	89.84
w Espir. Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd	$	18.22
w Esprit Sicav	Ecu	1082.20
d Eurosud	FF	954.10

d Europe 1992	$	10.63
d Europe Obligations	Ecu	78.51
w F.L.T. Fund FF	FF	118.43
w F.M.P. Portfolio	$	6.5096
w Fairfield Int'l Ltd	$	151.20
w Fairfield Sentry Ltd	$	212.55
w Fairfield Strat. Ltd	$	60.35
m Fotum Fund	$	772.27
w First Eagle Fund	$	34311.57
m First Frontier Funds	$	85.14
w FL Trust Switzerland	SF	87.31
d Fonditalia	$	83.52
w Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	138.85
d Force Cash DM Sicav	DM	5178.96
d Force Cash Ecu Sicav	Ecu	2628.88
d Force Cash FF Sicav	FF	15690.97
d Force Cash US$ Sicav	$	3092.63
d Forexfund Limited	$	9.41
w Formula Selection Fd	SF	61.18
d Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	145.86
d Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	39.14
m Gems Progressive Fd Ltd	$	1074.66
w George V Inv. Bond F.	$	24.91
m German Sel. Associates	DM	1432.21
d Green Line France	FF	604.57
w Hasenbichler Com AG	$	1327.00
w Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	331.96
d Hentsch T.F.	SF	10686.00
w Hestia Funds	$	145.18
w Horizon Fund	$	2070.22
w Ibex Holdings Ltd	SF	160.88
w IFDC Japan Fund	Y	28963.00
r ILA-IGB	$	1.55
r ILA-IGS	$	9.94
m IncAmerica N.V.	$	16.61
m IncAsia N.V.	$	9.46
r Int'l Securities Fund	$	29.18
m Interface Fund Ltd	$	150.78
d Interfund SA	$	46.92
w Intermarket Fund	$	470.68
d Intersec SA	$	3449.58
d Investa DWS	DM	66.72
d Investmentor Fund	$	104.73
m J Capel Guaranteed Fund	$	10.05
w Japan Pacific Fund	$	210.85
w Japan Rep. Growth F.	Y	860373.00
w Japan Selection Asses.	Y	9113.00
w Japan Selection Fund	$	231.33
d JJ Placement	FF	12494.36
w JWH Worldwide Fund	$	9.25
d Kenmar Guaranteed	$	10.26
w Kenmar Int'l - B	$	11496.00
w Kenmar L/C	$	9.34
m Key Hedge Fund Inc	$	107.18
w Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd	$	205.98
d KML-II H. Yield	$	524.55
w Korea Growth Trust	$	38.56
w LACO International	$	5.38
w Leumi Val. Francaises	FF	922.71
m London Portfolio G'td. I	$	88.57
m London Portfolio G'td. II	$	8.38
w Luxfund	$	111.96
m Lynx Sel. Holdings	SF	110.74
m Maritime Fund Int'l Ltd	$	1028.36
w Mat Growth ESCF DM	DM	17.82
w Mat Growth USCF $	$	10.19
w MBE Japan Fund	LF	1861.00
m MCM Int. Limited	$	143.78
d Mediolanum Sel. Fd	$	39.59
w ML Morgens Lv HY Inv NV	$	9.01
w Moore Global Invts. Ltd	$	2034.62
d NCA Fund	$	11.16
w Nippon Fund	$	109.80
d NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	18.06
m NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	178.18
m NMT Citadel Bond	SF	114.34
m NMT Nastec Portfolio	$	123.36
d Nomura-Cap Int'l Eq Fd	$	15.01
d Nordmix	Lit	11142.08
m Nova Plus Fund I Ltd	$	1058.06
w Noveurope	Ecu	2529.53
m NSP F.I.T. Ltd	$	10.25
m Oppenheimer U.S. Arb.	$	126.56
w Optimum Fund	$	1286.69
m Overlook Performance	$	1459.12
d Pacific Nies Fund	$	7.89
d PAM Futures Trad	$	421.93
w Pancurri Inc	$	173.02
m Paragon Fund Limited	$	10.22
w Plurivest International	FF	114.34
d Precision Fd Ltd	$	80.13
w Prosp. I.H. Inc. P.F.	$	3.28
w Puget-Maine Barclays Pac.	$	123.35
w Quantum Fund N.V.	$	17582.02
d SAGA Amerique	FF	738.43
d SAGA Court Terme	FF	1213.02
d SAGA France Sicav	FF	434.34
d SAGA Long T. Capital	FF	1122.51
d SAGA Opportunities	FF	691.11
d SAGA Pacifique	FF	1063.76
d SAGA Premiere	FF	1199.27
w Samurai Portfolio	SF	254.98
d Sanyo Kle. Spain Fd	$	10.98
d Sarakreek Holding n.v.	$	20.50
d Saturn Fund	$	1176.69
d SCI / Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.97
m Scimitar Guar. Curr Fd	$	8.46
m Scimitar Guaranteed	$	8.24
m Securefund 2000 Ltd	$	5.00
m SLH Guar. F.F.I.	$	1063.03
w SP International SA	$	6428.08
d Strat. Int'l Gold Fund SA	$	6.96
m Sussex McGarr	$	2201.00
w Techno Growth Fund	SF	47.07
d Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.28
d The Petrus Fund Ltd	$	1.03
m TIIC (OTC) Jap. Fd Sicav	$	11.93
w Transpacific Fund	Y	26480.00
d Triton Offshore Class A	$	310.19
d Triton Offshore Class B	$	291.72
d Tudor B.V.I. Futures LTD	$	8004.94
d Turquoise Fund	$	226.49
m Tweedy Browne (UK) n.v.	$	1277.38
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl A	$	3575.57
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl B	$	1674.60
d Uni Bond Fund	Ecu	1656.66
r Uni Capital Fund	Ecu	1173.07
d Unico Equity Fund	DM	54.53
d Unico Inv. Fund	DM	68.09
m Unifrad SUS	$	1082.16
m Unifrad FF	FF	11159.44
m Unifrad SF	SF	1098.61
d Univers Bonds	DM	137.81
w Vanderbilt Assets	$	15.49
m Victor Futures Fund	$	228.08
d Victoria Holdings Limited	$	109.80
w Willer Asian Fund	$	10.37
w Willerbond Capital	$	14.55
d World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	12.69
w Worldwide Securities	$	35.99
w Worldwide Special	$	802.29
m Zweig Int'l Ltd s/s	$	10932.00

To our fund listers

Both the fax and telex numbers for updating funds prices have changed. Please now send these to: Fax (33-1) 40 28 07 77 Tlx 215 326 (MPAL F).

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIt - Italian Lire; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SG$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

For information on how to have your fund listed, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued on page 11)

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Dress for Success: Don't Forget the Rabbit's Foot

By Nancy Marx Better
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Several years ago, when George Wasserberger was chairman of the luxury-goods purveyor Mark Cross & Co., he made a crucial mistake: He arrived at an important meeting wearing one black shoe and one brown shoe. The faux pas went undetected, but Mr. Wasserberger, who is now president of the Stotter division of Graduate Plastics Co., periodically repeats it. On purpose.

"That meeting was quite successful," he recalls. "Since then, on occasions important to me, I always wear one black and one brown shoe."

Many executives indulge in habits they believe will bring good luck — or prevent bad luck.

"At bottom, superstitious behavior has to do with control over fate," says Dr. Mari Terzaghi, a psychologist who specializes in treating business people. "Lots of highly intelligent, sophisticated people believe they can control their fate through some magical means. Their superstitions help them cope with difficult situations."

'Superstitious behavior tends to be heightened when people are under financial stress.'

Especially in tough times, executives may invoke the equivalent of rabbits' feet or four-leaf clovers. "When you have a recession like we have now, executives need to ward off all possible harm to their businesses," said Dr. Wilbert Sykes, a psychologist who is chairman of TriSource Group, an executive counseling firm that counts International Business Machines Corp. and W. R. Grace among its clients. "Superstitious behavior tends to be heightened when people are under financial stress."

While many try to conceal their superstitions, some simply cannot. One banker recently joined a company with offices on several adjoining floors in a mid-Manhattan skyscraper. Prior to accepting the job offer, he asked not to be assigned an office on the 19th floor, or given a phone number including the number 19. The number had been a jinx in the past, but the banker would not specify how.

BY CONTRAST, ADAM ROSE, who is vice president of the real estate firm Rose Associates, recently swapped phones with another colleague so that he could have extension number 6789.

"I'm not sure why, but that number has been good to me," he said. "I like my numbers to be arranged sequentially, and I like the way that number sounds." Mr. Rose is so partial to the number that he tried to get it for his home and car phones, although only successfully for his home.

Then there are those executives who aren't sure which numbers sway their fate. Arnold Scaasi, the fashion designer, consults a numerologist to choose dates on which to show his new dress collections. His explanation: "One needs as much help as one can get."

Indeed, long before Ronald Reagan invited astrologers to the White House, J. P. Morgan consulted psychics about the stock market and Cornelius Vanderbilt hired mediums to get tips from departed financiers.

Not surprisingly, the most common superstition appears to be triskaidekaphobia, or fear of the number 13, as in Friday the 13th.

Dr. Terzaghi suspects that executives postpone decisions on Friday the 13th in much the same way that children skip over cracks in sidewalks. "Executives who are superstitious don't want to test the gods," she says. "They don't want to bring down their wrath."

Naturally, there are those who scoff at superstition. Witness John Palmer, managing director of the investment firm Jesup, Josephthal & Co. Last fall, when the firm was searching for offices for its corporate finance group, Palmer found a desirable space at 666 Fifth Avenue in New York City.

"Before we signed the lease, a dozen people drew the address to

See LUCKY, Page 11

U.K. Cuts Rates in Bid to Stem Economic Panic

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British government cut interest rates Wednesday by half a point to 13.5 percent in a surprise move widely seen as an attempt to calm growing panic about the economy.

"A half-point cut is economically insignificant, but it is very important as a political signal that rates will be coming down still further in coming weeks," said Chris Dillow of the Nomura Research Institute.

Analysts said they expect another half-point to come off the rate by the March 19 budget, and to continue a steady fall to as low as 10 percent by next year.

The Financial Times Stock Exchange-100 stock index took the news in its stride, ending 3.3 points up at 2,267.8. The pound confounded the expectations of many economists, and firmed both within the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System and against the dollar.

The pound closed in London at $1.9960, up from $1.9925, and at 2.9042 Deutsche marks, up from 2.8928 DM.

Wednesday's action was taken against the background of increasingly vociferous pleading from business and banking leaders, who have claimed that the deepening recession is assuming dangerous proportions. Sir John Quinton, chairman of Barclay's Bank PLC, issued a dire warning Wednesday that the recession could turn into a slump.

In a letter published in The Times, six prominent monetarists, led by Sir Alan Walters, former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's erstwhile economic advisor, predicted that a failure to cut rates would lead the country into a 1930s-style depression.

Although most economists dismissed the letter's forecast as excessive, they welcomed the cut in interest rates as a needed sign that relief of the tough economic squeeze was on the way.

"We are pleased the rates have been cut, because we are in a very deep recession and clearly it is time to begin restoring confidence," said Simon Briscoe of Midland Montagu Research.

U.K. Base Rate
In percent

Year	Date	Rate
1987	Nov. 5	9
	Dec. 4	8.5
1988	Feb. 2	9
	Mar. 17	8.5
	Apr. 11	8
	May 18	7.5
	Jun. 3	8
	Jun. 6	8.5
	Jun. 22	9
	Jun. 29	9.5
	Jul. 5	10
	Jul. 19	10.5
	Aug. 8	10.5-11
	Aug. 9	11
	Aug. 25	11-12
	Aug. 26	12
	Nov. 25	13
1989	May 24	14
	Oct. 5	15
1990	Oct. 8	14
1991	Feb. 13	13.5

Source: Nomura. IHT

Economic data to be released on Thursday are expected to show a sharp rise in January unemployment by as much as 100,000 and a 0.7 percent decline in industrial production. On Friday, the retail price index will be unveiled.

Analysts expect the rise in the retail price index to ease to 9.0 percent from 9.3 percent. Some speculated that the improvement could be even better. Indeed, government sources acknowledged that the decision to cut rates had been helped by an early look at the figures.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont told Parliament that interest rates would continue to come down as inflation declined and as the position of the pound within the European Monetary System permitted. But he warned that he would not be rushed into further action.

As recently as last Tuesday, when poor producer-price figures were released, economists had dismissed the likelihood of interest-rate cuts any time soon because of the pound's weakness.

But the pound confounded expectations by strengthening after the announcement. Gwyn Hacche of James Capel & Co. said the government had correctly calculated that the interest-rate reduction was already discounted in the exchange rate.

"The government has always been of the view that once the market sees that a cut is justified, the exchange rate would not suffer from such action," said Mr. Hacche. "Clearly, the trick is to judge when the cut is already in the market."

David Lomax, chief economic advisor at National Westminster Bank PLC, added that a reduction in the interest rate should not necessarily depress the pound. The most important task for the government is to convince the markets that it would not devalue the pound within the European Monetary System's rate mechanism.

Analysts also maintained that the downward trend of interest rates would improve the government's chance's of reelection, thus adding strength to the pound. Britain faces elections some time in the next 17 months, and some analysts said the cut, if followed by others,

See BRITAIN, Page 10

Britain Issues Ecu Bond

London Steps Up Drive to Remain The Key Market

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Britain, following in the steps of France and Italy, issued Wednesday its first domestic bond denominated in European Currency Units, a composite of the 12 EC currencies.

The issue, planned since late last year, represents Britain's commitment to developing the Ecu as a parallel currency within Europe and also a drive to maintain London as the major Ecu financial center.

The international banking market denominated in Ecu is estimated at 170 billion Ecu ($239 billion), one-third of which is accounted for by banks situated in London. That is twice as large as the amount booked in any other country.

Britain's 10-year bond is for 2 billion Ecu, the largest ever, although the French government, after two additions to an initial offering, has a total of 2.71 billion Ecu of bonds maturing in the year 2000.

The bond issue complements the 3.6 billion Ecu in short-term Treasury bills that Britain first began issuing in late 1988 and, the government said, "shows the importance we attach to the strengthening of London's leading position in this growing market."

Morgan Stanley won the coveted mandate to arrange the bond issue. Only one bank with British ties, UBS/Phillips & Drew, was in the running, a reflection of the lack of expertise U.K. banks have devoted to the Ecu bond market.

By volume of new issues, the Ecu bond market is now the third most active sector of the international capital market, trailing only Eurodollar and Euroyen bonds. But with the equivalent of only $65.8 billion in Ecu bonds outstanding, the sector ranks fifth, trailing also the Swiss franc and the Deutsche mark.

Morgan Stanley officials said the issue was heavily oversubscribed only hours after it was announced. Pricing was to be fixed early Thursday, and the paper is expected to be issued to yield 0.03 to 0.04 percent below that of French government paper, implying a yield of around 9.26 percent on the British paper.

Morgan Stanley justifies this on the basis of scarcity value — France has more than 6 billion Ecu bonds outstanding — as well as on the lower price of Britain's $4 billion floating-rate note, which was the last previous borrowing in foreign currency arranged in 1986. The U.K. floater trades at 12 basis points below the London interbank offered rate, compared with the level of minus eight basis points for French government-guaranteed paper.

To enhance liquidity, an additional 200 million Ecu will be held by the Bank of England for lending to banks needing to borrow paper. In addition, the bond will be deliverable against the Ecu futures contract that will start trading on the London futures exchange next month. —CARL GEWIRTZ

Japan Talks To U.S. on Chip Pact

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan will reluctantly begin quiet negotiations Thursday on extending a trade agreement that government and industry here would much rather let die: The five-year-old semiconductor accord with the United States.

Officially, the Japanese government says it sees no need to extend the agreement, the result of one of the most controversial and politically charged trade battles of the 1980s, because U.S. chip makers now have significantly improved access to the Japanese market.

But privately, Japanese officials concede that a new agreement is inevitable, largely to forestall threats of further trade action by Congress. The decision by the the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to send a delegation to Washington this week seemed to send a clear signal to Japanese industry that some kind of new agreement is on the way.

Japanese electronics makers, who are still rankled by the U.S. decision in 1987 to impose retaliatory tariffs for failure to comply with the agreement in its first months, have made little secret of their opposition to any extension.

"When the time comes that this agreement expires, our belief is that we will no longer need anything of this nature," said Tsuyoshi Kawanishi, the senior executive vice president of Toshiba Corp. and head of its semiconductor operations.

For Washington, the prospect of a new accord poses some difficult questions of economic ideology, mostly surrounding the administration's avowed distaste for "managed trade."

A key element of the 1986 agreement was a "secret" side letter, the

See PACT, Page 11

Morgan to Lead $3.6 Billion Saudi Loan

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Saudi Arabia, seeking quick access to cash to help finance the Gulf war, is soliciting a small group of international banks, led by J. P. Morgan of New York, to provide a short-term loan of around $3.6 billion.

Bankers familiar with the details say the group will be composed of slightly more than a dozen banks from Tokyo to New York, although apparently there will be none from Britain.

Although the loan will be for the kingdom, it is not yet clear who the legal debtor will be — an issue apparently complicated by the fact that Islamic law bars payment or receipt of interest.

Interest on the loan, which is expected to run for just over three years, will be set at a floating margin of half a percentage point over the London interbank offered rate, which currently is 6.625 percent. Negotiations about the details are still under way, bankers report, but apparently there will be none of the other usual fees or commissions paid to the lenders.

The margin of 50 basis points looks high relative to what other borrowers currently are paying. Norsk Shell, a unit of Shell Oil, is paying a margin of 37.5 basis points for a six-year loan of $250 million.

But bankers insist that the huge size of the Saudi loan — at a time when many U.S. Japanese, British and Middle East banks are no longer active market participants — justifies the half-point margin. These bankers also note the absence of additional fees, which means the all-in cost to Saudi Arabia is about the going rate to tap the market.

Justifying the charge on the loan, one banker in the lending syndicate noted that "the country is in a war zone, and the loan is unsecured."

Loans to Saudi Arabia also enjoy a privileged risk-free status in that banks need not set aside any capital under the new international standards for capital risk weightings. Saudi Arabia is the only government outside the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development carrying the zero-risk weighting.

There remains considerable confusion as to why the Saudis are borrowing at this time. But the operation is viewed by bankers, in the words of one participant, as "a prudent decision by the country's top technocrats to increase liquidity in an environment of uncertainty.

"No one knows what the price of oil will be in coming months, nor the quantity that Saudi Arabia will be producing once the Gulf war is over. Nor is there any certainty about the duration of the war or its cost."

The borrowing is widely viewed as financing part of Saudi Arabia's promised $13.5 billion payment to

See SAUDIS, Page 11

BIS Gloomy on East Europe Funds

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A grim picture of Eastern Europe's finances, with access to credit declining and the cost of outstanding loans escalating, is highlighted by the Bank for International Settlements in its quarterly analysis of financial markets for issue Thursday.

For the first nine months of 1990, Western bank lending fell by $6.8 billion, slightly more than the amount by which such loans increased during all of 1989.

The speed and extent of the contraction "has been dramatic" and would have been even worse, the report said, had it not been for the fact that Poland, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union had run up arrears by not repaying debts on time.

Although German banks remain the largest single lenders, accounting for some 20 percent of Western bank loans to central and eastern Europe, the report notes that new lending is largely due to support from the German government.

Banks in Germany extended the equivalent of $4.9 billion in new Deutsche mark credits, but $3 billion of this was officially guaranteed by the German government. The remaining $1.9 billion barely covered the increased lending charges, estimated at $1 billion, resulting from the rise in German interest rates.

About 68 percent of the area's debt is in currencies other than the dollar and virtually all of this is in Deutsche marks or European currencies like Swiss francs and Austrian schillings, whose interest rates have been pulled up by the rise in German rates.

"The jump in interest rates outside the United States, and especially in Germany," added an estimated $1 billion to the debt-service costs of central and eastern European borrowers during the first nine months of 1990, the BIS said.

"With the exception of German banks, which continued to lend to the Soviet Union and Poland, most major banking groups reduced their claims on the region," the BIS added, noting that "the largest declines were recorded by French and Japanese banks, which had been among the most active lenders."

It added that dollar claims of banks in the United States contracted by a further $800 million.

Noting that "substantial amounts" of external financing will be needed to sustain economic reform and to alleviate hardships and acknowledging that "it is unlikely that adequate amounts of private funds will be forthcoming until there is firm evidence of the success of the reform process," the bank said that official aid will have to play a central role. But the amounts that Western governments and their agencies can be expected to provide "may look quite modest" relative to the potential needs.

However, the report ends with a call on Western lenders to be more forthcoming.

George Ball Quits as Chief Of Prudential

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prudential Insurance Co. of America said Wednesday that George L. Ball had resigned as chairman and chief executive of Prudential-Bache Securities and that Robert A. Beck, Prudential chairman emeritus, had been named acting chairman.

Prudential said a search is now under way for a successor to Mr. Ball, 52, who has agreed to remain as chairman in the interim.

The Ball resignation followed a year of extremely weak performance and cutbacks at Prudential-Bache, the 10th-largest U.S. securities firm in terms of capital.

Prudential-Bache said late last year it expected to report a $250 million loss for 1990. It also received a $200 million bailout from Prudential Insurance, its parent. *(Reuters, AP)*

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates Feb. 13

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.639	3.2785	1.1268	0.3306	0.1498 *	—	5.425 *	1.3148	1.2715 *	1.422	1.799 *
Brussels	29.9925	59.7175	20.585	6.0415	2.7365 *	18.2675	—	24.0405	0.2328	26.0275	32.805 *
Frankfurt	1.4675	2.902	—	0.2935	0.1329 *	0.8875	4.858 *	1.1481	1.131 *	1.2643	1.596 *
London (a)	1.996	—	2.9023	9.9812	2,184.50	3.2717	59.735	2.4877	257.42	2.3017	181.45
Madrid	91.285	181.94	62.786	18.40	8.332 *	55.482	3.0444	73.235	70.943 *	79.30	—
Milan	1,096.60	2,182.70	752.28	220.71	—	667.52	36.544	878.78	8.51	950.40	11.996
New York (b)	—	1.984 a	1.463	4.984	1,101.00	1.6485	30.12	1.253	129.40	1.1536	91.595
Paris	4.966	9.89	3.4878	—	0.4531 *	3.0245	0.1656	3.9795	3.8542 *	4.3085	5.4345 *
Tokyo	128.45	254.46	88.51	25.98	0.1177	78.56	4.3012	103.42	—	111.54	1.4097
Toronto	1.1530	2.2858	0.7825	0.2311	1.047 *	0.6988	3.342 *	0.9193	0.8888 *	—	1.265 *
Zurich	1.2475	2.4869	0.8548	0.2513	0.1139 *	0.7484	4.3641 *	—	0.9671 *	1.0833	1.3673 *
1 ECU	1.4046	0.7053	2.0465	6.9751	1,540.12	2.306	42.1267	1.7529	180.937	1.6192	128.294
1 SDR	1.4522	0.7296	2.1146	7.2116	1,592.59	2.3842	43.5551	1.8131	186.890	1.6782	132.711

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates, and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9380.0	Greek drac.	156.15	Mex. peso	2964.50	S. Afr. rand	2.5275
Austral. $	1.271	Hong Kong $	7.792	N. Zealand $	1.6509	Soviet ruble*	0.545
Austr. schil.	10.26	Indian rupee	18.797	Norw. krone	5.706	Swed. krona	5.476
Brazil cruz.	222.15	Indo. rupiah	1885.01	Phil. peso	27.72	Taiwan $	26.42
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.5478	Port. escudo	128.40	Thai baht	25.00
Danish krone	5.6025	Israeli shek.	1.9892	Saudi riyal	3.7512	Turkish lira	3029.00
Egypt. pound	2.9537	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.704	UAE dirham	3.6722
Fin. markka	3.545	Malay. ring.	2.6872	S. Kor. won	721.00	Venez. boliv.	53.48

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9817	1.9709	1.9609	Canadian dollar	1.1569	1.1607	1.1634
Deutsche mark	1.4532	1.4501	1.4469	Japanese yen	128.42	128.40	128.38
Swiss franc	1.2457	1.2441	1.2426				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Feb. 13

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	6⅝-6½	8⅞-9	8 1/16-8 3/16	13⅞-13¾	9½-9 7/16	7 11/16-7 9/16	9⅞-9¾	8 1/16
2 months	6½-6⅜	9-9⅛	8 1/16-8 3/16	13⅞-13¾	9 7/16-9⅝	8-8⅛	9⅞-9¾	8 1/16
3 months	6½-6⅜	9-9⅛	8-8⅛	13 13/16-13 11/16	9⅝-9 7/16	7⅞-7¾	9 13/16-9 11/16	8 1/16
6 months	6½-6⅜	9 1/16-9 3/16	7⅞-8	12 15/16-12 13/16	9⅝-9 7/16	7½-7⅜	9 11/16-9 9/16	8⅝
1 year	6 9/16-6 7/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	7¾-7⅞	12⅝-12½	9 15/16-10	7 5/16-7 3/16	9 9/16-9 7/16	8⅝

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Feb. 13

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	9.00	9.00
Federal funds	6.38	5¾
Com paper 90-179 days	6.85	6.85
3-month Treasury bills	5.87	5.84
6-month Treasury bills	5.87	5.85
1-year Treasury bills	5.85	5.81
30-year Treasury bond	7.97	7.96
2-month CD's	6.20	6.20
3-month CD's	6.29	6.20
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 29/32	7 25/32
2-month interbank	8 1/16	8.00
3-month interbank	7 31/32	7 15/16
Germany		
Discount rate	6½	6½
Lombard rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	8¾	8.65
1-month interbank	8.85	8.85
3-month interbank	9.06	9.05
6-month interbank	9.10	9.10
Britain		
Bank base rate	13½	14.00
Call money	13¾	14¼
3-month interbank	13 5/16	13⅝
6-month interbank	12¾	13 1/16
France		
Intervention rate	9¼	9¼
Call money	9⅛	9¼
1-month interbank	9 9/16	9⅝
3-month interbank	9¾	9¾
6-month interbank	9 13/16	9⅞

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits Feb. 13

1 month	6 9/16 - 6 7/16
2 months	6⅝ - 6½
3 months	6½ - 6⅜
6 months	6½ - 6⅜
1 year	6 9/16 - 6 7/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds Feb. 13

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 6.80
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.29
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Feb. 13

	A.M.	P.M.	Chge
Hong Kong	367.55	366.75	+1.90
Luxembourg	367.00	—	+2.45
Paris (12.5 kilo)	367.67	367.56	+2.26
Zurich	366.85	367.00	+2.25
London	367.05	366.75	+2.25
New York	—	366.75	−1.10

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

German Trade: No Moscow Miracles Foreseen

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Germany's new economics minister, Jürgen Möllemann, held talks Wednesday in Moscow in an effort to save Soviet-German trade from a total breakdown, but economists doubt that any quick fixes can do much with the entire Soviet economy so weak and unpredictable.

Since nearly half a million jobs in depressed eastern Germany depend on exports to the Soviet Union, Mr. Möllemann has reason to choose Moscow for his first trip outside Western Europe since taking office.

Hours before leaving on Tuesday, Mr. Möllemann signaled Bonn's growing concern about soaring unemployment in eastern Germany by announcing a new 10-point, multibillion Deutsche mark program to boost the area's economy that included measures intended to support trade with Moscow.

But bankers and economists, worried by Moscow's lack of foreign exchange and growing concern about who is in charge, fear that no outsider — and few Soviets, for that matter — can do much to steer the the Soviet economy.

"This will be a new and grim chapter in German-Soviet economic relations," said Kersten Oschmann, Soviet expert for the Federal Association of German Industry. "New business has nearly come to a standstill at the beginning of the year and overall trade levels by the end of the year are certain to be be considerably lower."

"We are estimating that German exports to the Soviet Union will fall by 60 percent in the first quarter after holding fairly steady until the end of last year," said Marcus Lübbering, an economist with Deutsche Bank.

Both countries have a great deal to lose.

For more than four decades, the Soviet Union depended on East Germany for much of its high technology, while East Germany sent nearly half of its exports to the Soviet Union and received subsidized energy in return.

That arrangement was doomed by German unification and the East bloc's shift to the use of hard currency in trade, a policy that massively rechanneled the area's trade flows when it took effect in January.

Progressive chaos in the Soviet Union has meant, in addition, that Moscow, once one of the world's most reliable creditors, has begun to have more trouble meeting past obligations and has built up a deficit of roughly 20 billion DM (about $14 billion) in credits owed to a united Germany.

Officials at the Economics Ministry said that Mr. Möllemann did not press Moscow for repayment, however, and instead focused on efforts to revive trade because so much more than economics is at stake.

In November, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, visiting Germany on the anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, asked German authorities for economic support. Chancellor Helmut Kohl pledged help totaling roughly 25 billion DM last year that has widely been seen as payment for reunification.

The Economics Ministry announced on the eve of Mr. Möllemann's departure that his talks would concentrate primarily on "efforts to continue economic relations between Germany and the Soviet Union in spite of current problems such as Soviet lack of hard currency and the lack of state guarantees for contracts with East German firms."

Economists and bankers say that this lack of state guarantees is the most immediate obstacle to business.

It has traditionally been the role of the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank to provide such guarantees to Soviet customers wanting to conclude contracts with German firms, but in recent weeks the trade bank has mysteriously quit providing them.

"Things seem to be paralyzed," one Frankfurt banker said, "and no one is sure whether they are reluctant to provide guarantees because they are short of currency or if it is a question of disorganization, or possibly of worries that various Soviet republics are trying to usurp their authority."

The guarantees are key because they are a prerequisite for German companies to receive German export insurance.

The Federal Association of German Industry estimates that Soviet contracts valued at 9 billion DM for companies in the former East Germany and 4 billion DM for West German concerns are waiting to be completed but are being held up by the inaction of the Soviet Trade Bank.

Last year, Germany exported goods valued at about 30 billion DM to the Soviet Union.

For the moment, Germany has not made concrete promises for new aid programs in 1991, and Soviet officials are likely to make their needs known this week.

Before the talks, bankers had expected that the German economics minister would, like his predecessor, Helmut Haussmann, encourage Moscow to develop more capacity to ship more oil and gas to Germany to pay for imports.

Stepan Sitarjan, the chairman of the Soviet Foreign Trade Commission and one of the negotiators Mr. Möllemann met, had warned German businessmen in November that Soviet oil and gas production were slipping and that German investment was needed to modernize the infrastructure.

Since this is the country's chief export, production problems mean that Moscow may steadily lose the capacity to earn the hard currency that it needs to import.

"It is impossible to predict the course of German-Soviet trade this year because it is just one facet of an entire economy that is breaking down," said Ulrich Weissenburger, economist with the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin.

"Either the Soviet Union will be kept together forcefully in a process which could further hurt the economy or a looser confederation will emerge in which trade partners will have to shift their energy to the republics," he said.

Weekly net asset value
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on 11-02-1991 U.S. $224.94
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam.
Tel. + 31-20-5211188.

U.S. $500,000,000
National Westminster Bank PLC
(Incorporated in England with limited liability)
Primary Capital FRNs (Series "B")
In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from February 14, 1991 to August 14, 1991 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 6 13/16% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, August 14, 1991 against Coupon No. 13 will be U.S. $3,425.17 and U.S. $342.52 respectively for Notes in denominations of U.S. $100,000 and U.S. $10,000.
By: The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
London, Agent Bank
February 14, 1991

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(The "Issuer")
NOTICE
to the holders of the outstanding
US$100,000,000 8½% Notes Due April 1, 1992
of the Issuer ("Notes")
of the EARLY REDEMPTION ON APRIL 1, 1991
of all the outstanding Notes by The Issuer
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Notes that, in accordance with Condition 5 (b) of the Notes, the Issuer will redeem all of the Notes then outstanding on the next interest payment date falling on April 1, 1991, (the "redemption date"). The Notes will be redeemed at their principal amount plus interest accrued to the redemption date. Payments of principal and accrued interest will be made against surrender of Notes on or after the redemption date at the specified office of any of the Paying Agents as listed on the Notes. Coupon No. 5 maturing on April 1, 1991, should be presented for payment in the usual manner. Interest on the notes will cease to accrue from the date of redemption and coupons maturing after the redemption date will become void. Notes and coupons will become void unless presented for payment within a period of ten and five years respectively from the redemption date.
By Citibank, N.A.
February 14, 1991.
CITIBANK

Exceptionally the rubric
"International Recruitment"
will be published tomorrow
Friday, February 15.

MARKET DIARY

Late Rally Pushes Dow Up 34 Points

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks ended sharply higher Wednesday after what had been a choppy session in which traders took profits after the market's rally of the last month.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 27.48 points to profit-taking on Tuesday, surged 34.41 to 2,909.16. The blue-chip Dow had been up less than a point with an hour of trading to go.

N.Y. Stocks

Broader market gauges closed at all-time highs. The New York Stock Exchange composite index gained 1.75 to 201.18 and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index jumped 3.52 to 369.02. The price of an average share added 30 cents.

Advances overwhelmed declines by a 2-1 margin. Volume was 209.9 million shares, compared with 265.1 million shares Tuesday.

Trading was choppy and directionless for just about the entire session. But in the last hour, prices turned higher and then soared in the last few minutes, thanks to the impact of some late computerized buy programs.

Jim Andrews, first vice president in charge of institutional trading at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc., said that there was no news to account for the late rally but that all the external factors that can influence trading looked good — the dollar was moderately higher, Treasury bonds were little changed and oil prices were lower.

How high can the Dow go? "I think we're going to 3,000," he predicted. "We went through 2,900 pretty easily, so 3,000 seems like an easy mark."

Boeing was again the most active issue, down 1⅛ to 47⅛, extending Tuesday's slide. Australia's Qantas Airways postponed delivery on an unspecified number of jets.

Philip Morris followed, up ½ to 60⅞. Citicorp was third, jumping 1 to 16⅞.

Dollar Closes Higher On Official's Remarks

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher Wednesday in New York in quiet trading, boosted by comments from the U.S. assistant Treasury secretary, Charles Dallara.

"That turned things around," said Matthew Robertson, corporate dealer for Westpac Bank in New York, referring to Mr. Dallara's remarks.

Foreign Exchange

The Treasury official said expectations of lower interest rates overseas could help offset downward pressure on the dollar from falling U.S. rates.

The dollar ended at 1.4630 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4545 DM at the close on Tuesday; at 129.60 yen, up from 128.70; at 1.2530 Swiss francs, up from 1.2468, and at 4.9840 French francs, up from 4.9585.

The British pound closed at $1.9840, down from $1.9885.

After Mr. Dallara's statements, the dollar rose as high as 1.4660 DM before easing back.

The concerted central bank intervention that began last week made traders hesitant to sell dollars, they said. Wednesday was the first day in eight trading sessions that neither the Federal Reserve nor European central banks bought dollars.

Earlier, in London, the dollar gained ground against the Deutsche mark and yen. It closed at 1.4548 DM, up from 1.4515 at the close on Tuesday, and at 129.17 yen, up from 128.05; at 1.2495 Swiss francs, up from 1.2437, and at 4.9655 French francs, up from 4.9500.

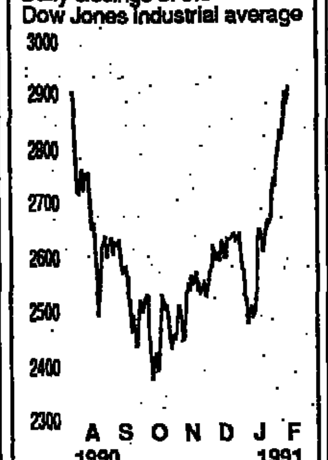
The pound also firmed after the Bank of England cut its money-market lending rate by half a percentage point to 13.5 percent, signaling a similar cut in bank base rates.

The pound ended at $1.9960 in London, up from $1.9925, and at 2.9042 DM, up from 2.8928.

Via Associated Press Feb. 13

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2867.57	2918.32	2848.51	2909.16	+ 34.41
Trans	1110.37	1124.29	1097.14	1112.83	+ 1.41
Util	216.93	218.75	214.85	217.05	— 0.13
Comp	1026.02	1041.07	1017.12	1034.87	+ 6.97

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	435.51	429.58	434.97	+4.21
Transp.	272.49	270.14	272.02	+0.67
Utilities	146.58	144.94	146.42	+1.30
Finance	28.84	28.42	28.81	+0.31
SP 500	369.49	364.64	369.02	+3.52
SP 100	349.98	344.41	349.68	+4.89

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	201.18	199.18	201.18	+1.75
Industrials	250.61	247.91	250.61	+2.31
Transp.	167.20	166.16	167.20	+0.27
Utilities	93.88	93.23	93.88	+0.64
Finance	144.84	143.48	144.84	+1.23

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	448.02	442.79	447.97	+3.99
Industrials	496.86	490.41	496.80	+5.60
Finance	416.71	412.21	416.72	+3.44
Insurance	514.82	509.54	512.98	+1.41
Utilities	559.56	550.92	559.01	+3.19
Banks	294.75	292.64	294.40	−0.01
Transp.	486.40	478.02	485.91	+5.83

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
343.10	340.05	342.94	+2.29

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	94.40	+0.06
10 Utilities	96.16	+0.20
10 Industrials	93.04	−0.09

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	209,960,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	317,886,550
Amex 4 p.m. volume	14,530,000
Amex prev. cons. close	18,650,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	176,577,600
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	200,736,500
NYSE volume up	125,791,790
NYSE volume down	54,866,990
Amex volume up	9,495,965
Amex volume down	4,584,100
NASDAQ volume up	98,246,822
NASDAQ volume down	43,287,350

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Boeing s	57625	47½	46⅞	47⅛	—1
RJR Nb n	35357	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
PhilMr	25643	61⅜	59⅝	60⅞	+ ½
Citicorp	22270	17	16	16⅞	+1
McDonl	21571	32½	31¼	32⅜	+1⅛
GnMotr	20671	36¾	35½	36¼	+ ¾
IBM	19222	135	132¼	134⅝	+2
Chrysir	18795	11⅞	10⅞	11¼	+ ¾
GenEl	18225	67⅞	66⅛	67½	+ ⅝
PepsiC s	18076	31	30	31	+ ¾
AmExp	15454	26⅛	25½	26¼	+ ½
WalMt s	15094	37	35⅝	37	+1⅛
GTE s	14948	30¼	29⅞	30½	— ¼
AT&T	14448	34⅜	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅜
UnTech	14516	47¼	45⅝	47	—1⅜

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SNk (93wt	14471	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Diasonc	10239	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
FountH n	5842	22½	19⅝	22½	+3⅜
Amdhl	4426	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
ChevSft	4095	12⅜	11	12½	+1⅛
CarnCr	3389	19¼	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
JonBell	3287	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ½
WangB	3204	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
A-gle sc s	3022	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	
SNk 93cwt	3014	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅜
PW Nk cwt	2917	3⅜	3	3¼	+ ⅜
EksNk wt	2770	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Alza	2439	63¼	61⅞	63	+2
FruitL	2218	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
NY Tim	2098	24⅞	23⅝	24½	+ ⅝

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1053	781
Declined	558	854
Unchanged	445	437
Total issues	2056	2072
New Highs	130	173
New Lows	4	5

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	344	326
Declined	252	310
Unchanged	213	199
Total issues	809	835
New Highs	41	39
New Lows	1	6

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,151	1,026
Declined	793	960
Unchanged	2,195	2,155
Total issues	4,139	4,141

S&P 100 Index Options

Feb. 13

Strike Price	Calls-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Puts-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May
265	—	85	—	—	⅛	⅛	—	—
270	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
275	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
280	67	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅛	—
285	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅛	1⅝	—
290	59⅛	—	—	—	⅛	⅛	1	2⅛
295	52	—	—	—	⅛	⅜	1⅜	—
300	50	54	—	—	⅛	⅜	1⅛	2
305	45	47½	49⅛	—	⅛	⅝	1⅜	—
310	40⅛	43½	37	—	⅛	⅝	2⅛	3⅛
315	35	34	—	—	⅛	1	3⅛	—
320	30	27⅞	34	—	⅛	1⅛	3½	5⅛
325	25	23⅞	27	—	¼	1⅝	4⅛	—
330	20	22⅞	22⅞	—	⅝	2⅛	4⅝	7⅛
335	15⅛	18⅛	22⅞	—	⅝	2⅞	5⅞	—
340	10⅜	14	16⅜	20⅛	⅞	4	7	9⅝
345	6⅛	10⅝	15	—	1⅞	5⅛	8⅝	—
350	2⅞	7⅝	11½	12	2⅞	8⅞	10⅞	15
355	⅞	5⅛	9⅛	—	6	11⅛	15⅛	—
360	⅛	3⅛	6½	8⅝	—	14⅛	—	—
365	—	2⅛	5⅛	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 173,059; total open int. 481,713
Puts: total vol. 137,217; total open int. 735,839

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	—	1⅛	—
30	—	—	1½	—
32½	5⅛	—	2⅛	—
35	3⅛	—	3⅛	3⅝

Calls: total vol. 423; total open int. 6,361
Puts: total vol. 4,577; total open int. 21,454
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE Feb. 13

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Feb	Mar	Jun	Puts—Last Feb	Mar	Jun
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	185	r	r	r	r	r	1.35
198.33	187½	r	r	11.9	r	r	r
198.33	190	r	9.25	r	r	r	r
198.33	192½	r	6.90	r	r	r	r
198.33	195	4.09	4.33	r	0.05	0.95	r
198.33	197½	r	2.30	r	0.30	2.38	r
198.33	200	0.15	1.30	r	r	r	7.80
62,500 German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	61	r	r	r	r	r	0.09
68.31	64	r	r	r	r	r	0.37
68.31	64½	4.08	r	s	r	r	
68.31	65	r	3.64	r	r	r	
68.31	66	2.79	2.62	r	r	r	0.84
68.31	67	r	1.86	r	0.02	0.24	1.20
68.31	67½	r	r	s	0.03	0.44	
68.31	68	0.60	r	r	0.20	0.62	1.66
68.31	68½	0.30	0.77	s	0.30	0.77	
68.31	69	0.14	0.57	1.29	r	1.12	r
68.31	69½	0.04	0.37	r	r	r	r
68.31	70	r	0.24	0.91	r	r	r
68.31	72	r	0.46	r	r		
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	74½	r	r	s	0.01	r	
77.12	75	r	r	r	0.26		r
77.12	75½	2.00	r	s	0.03	r	
77.12	76	1.51	r	2.62	0.84	0.56	1.40
77.12	76½	r	r	s	0.17	r	
77.12	77	0.61	r	1.92	0.31	0.89	2.10
77.12	77½	0.34	0.94	s	0.55	1.08	
77.12	78	0.06	0.71	1.68	0.98	r	r
77.12	78½	r	0.70	s	r	r	
77.12	79	0.05	0.40	r	r	r	r
77.12	79½	r	0.31	s	r	r	

Total call vol. 11,799; Call open int. 316,854
Total put vol. 16,988; Put open int. 478,213

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
BC Gas Inc	Q	c.22½	2-28	2-21
Pitney Bowes	Q	.34	3-12	2-25
INITIAL				
Bridgford Food	Q	.04	4-3	3-6
OMITTED				
Weirton Steel Corp				
REDUCED				
BanPonce Corp	Q	.20	4-1	3-21
Prprty Trst of Amer	Q	.16	3-8	2-22
VSB Bancorp	Q	.08	3-8	2-22
SPECIAL				
Cascade Corp	-	.15	3-15	2-22
STOCK				
InterFirst Bankcorp		.10PC	3-15	3-1
STOCK SPLIT				
Benton Oil & Gas Co — 2-for-1				
CopyTele Inc — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
ACM Govt Scrts Fnd		.10½	3-8	2-22
Boker Fentress & Co	Q	.12½	4-3	3-15
Barnwell Indus		.07½	3-26	3-12
BEI Electronics Inc	Q	.02	3-7	2-25
Boatmen's Bancshs	Q	.58	4-1	3-1
Bridgford Foods Crp	Q	.04	4-3	3-6
Brunswick Corp	Q	.11	5-30	5-10
Brunswick Corp	Q	.11	5-30	5-10
Cascade Corp	Q	.15	3-15	2-22
Chesapeake Corp	Q	.18	5-15	4-22
Cincinnati Milacron	Q	.18	3-12	2-22
Coca-Cola Enterp	Q	.01¼	4-1	3-19
Enron Corp	Q	.62	3-20	3-11
First Illinois	Q	.13	3-1	2-15
Guardsman Prodcts	Q	.12½	3-27	3-13
HBO & Co	Q	.07½	4-22	3-29
Home & City Svgs	Q	.23	3-29	3-15
Intl Paper	Q	.42	3-15	2-22
Jaclyn Inc	Q	.12½	5-15	4-15
Kimball Intl cl-B	Q	.17	4-15	3-25
Lafarge Corp	Q	.10	3-4	2-22
Lawson Products	Q	.10	4-19	4-5
Liberty Corp	Q	.23	3-31	3-15
Mattel Inc	Q	.03	4-3	3-15
Mattel Inc	Q	.03	4-3	3-15
Mitchll Enrgy Devel	Q	.10	4-2	3-15
Moore Products	Q	.22	3-1	2-21
Nash Finch Co	Q	.17	3-8	2-22
PaineWebber Group	Q	.13	4-4	3-1
Pennzoil Co	Q	.75	3-15	2-28
Pulaski Furniture	Q	.13	3-15	3-1
Questar Corp	Q	.49	3-18	2-22
Quick & Reilly	Q	.07	4-1	3-1
Reliance Grp Hldgs	Q	.08	4-1	3-15
St Joe Paper Co	Q	.25	3-29	3-1
SunTrust Banks Inc	Q	.23	3-15	3-1
Toro Co	Q	.12	4-12	3-21
Universal Corp	Q	.38	5-1	4-1
VF Corp	Q	.35	3-18	3-1
Westcorp Inc	Q	.20	3-15	2-28

c-Canadian rate

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual Source: UPI.

European Futures

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
Mar	182.40	183.20	184.40	180.80	183.60	183.80
May	185.00	187.00	186.00	183.00	185.20	186.00
Aug	189.00	192.20	192.00	190.00	190.00	192.40
Oct	189.20	191.60	191.60	189.00	190.80	192.00
Dec	188.80	193.60	N.T.	N.T.	190.40	193.00
Mar	188.20	191.60	190.00	190.00	190.80	191.00
May	189.30	193.00	191.80	191.60	192.40	193.20

Est. Sales 2,044.

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
Mar	598	600	605	595	600	601
May	638	639	642	633	635	636
Jul	667	668	670	664	663	664
Sep	694	695	696	690	689	691
Dec	728	729	730	726	725	726
Mar	752	753	757	751	750	751
May	771	772	770	770	768	769

Est. Sales 3,162.

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
Mar	526	527	532	509	509	511
May	548	551	547	531	522	525
Jul	555	557	563	538	535	536
Sep	572	573	575	559	551	552
Nov	587	589	590	572	566	568
Jan	595	606	588	588	583	586
Mar	610	622	N.T.	N.T.	600	604

Est. Sales 4,447.

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons					
Mar	289.00	N.T.	284.00	290.00	—2.00
May	283.00	281.00	282.00	283.00	+0.30
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	283.50	286.00	—1.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	259.00	261.00	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	254.00	256.00	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	258.00	260.00	Unch.

Est. sales 1,865. Prev. sales 627. Open interest 11,332.

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Mar	222.00	217.50	222.25	222.00	—7.00
Apl	189.00	184.50	186.00	186.00	—2.25
May	176.50	170.00	174.50	174.75	—0.25
Jun	171.50	165.00	170.00	170.25	—1.75
Jul	171.00	163.00	169.00	169.00	Unch.
Aug	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	170.00	Unch.
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	170.00	Unch.

Est. Sales 8,000. Prev. sales 22,430. Open interest 46,016.

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Mar	20.40	20.00	20.20	20.81	—0.60
Apl	19.49	19.00	19.00	19.02	—0.56
May	18.75	18.31	18.31	18.21	—0.49
Jun	18.18	17.75	17.75	17.75	—0.35
Jul	17.76	17.70	17.74	17.75	—0.35
Aug	17.80	17.60	17.60	17.70	—0.40

Est. Sales 21,000. Prev. sales 28,223. Open interest 68,991.

Sources: Matif, Int'l Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1508.00	1510.00	1519.00	1521.00
Forward	1540.00	1541.00	1551.00	1552.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1218.00	1220.00	1231.00	1233.00
Forward	1218.00	1219.00	1229.00	1230.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	300.00	301.00	297.00	297.50
Forward	313.00	314.00	308.00	309.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8725.00	8750.00	8850.00	8900.00
Forward	8675.00	8690.00	8775.00	8800.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5540.00	5550.00	5525.00	5535.00
Forward	5635.00	5640.00	5625.00	5630.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1197.00	1202.00	1190.00	1192.00
Forward	1185.00	1187.00	1180.00	1189.00

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Feb. 12	1.01M	1.19M	7,068
Feb. 11	880,025	907,555	21,465
Feb. 8	678,245	754,100	7,132
Feb. 7	825,830	1.07 M	18,497
Feb. 6	809,193	911,777	32,245

*Included in the sales figures.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Falling Auto Sales Fuel Decline for U.S. Retailers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. retail sales fell 0.9 percent in January, led by plunging automobile sales for the second straight month, and automakers reported that the slide continued in early February.

The Commerce Department report on retail sales was another sign of the continuing weakness spreading throughout the economy, partly because of Gulf war fears.

Auto sales fell 4.4 percent in January after an identical decline in December, the department said. Sales of North American-made cars and light trucks fell 23.6 percent from Feb. 1 to 10, compared with the same period a year earlier, manufacturers reported separately.

Last month's retail sales were 1.4 percent below levels a year ago, the first year-to-year decline since 1961, government officials said. Sales from November through January, however, were 1.5 percent above year-earlier levels.

Consumers' attention was diverted in the first half of the month — traditionally a time of post-holiday sales — by the mounting anxiety about the possibility of war. By the end of the month, consumer sentiment was dampened by the war itself. Sales were also battered by the recession, which has sapped confidence and buying power.

"We're looking at the period of greatest consumer concerns about that issue. Some of that is beginning to change," said Robert Dieli, an economist at the Northern Trust Co., in Chicago. *(UPI, AP)*

CBS Slashes Dividend After Loss

NEW YORK (AP) — CBS Inc. on Wednesday reported a big loss for the fourth quarter and a sharp profit decline for all of 1990 and slashed its regular quarterly dividend by 77 percent to 25 cents a share.

It had warned in November that it expected a loss for the last three months of 1990.

CBS said in announcing a share-repurchase program in December that it expected to trim its $1.10-a-share quarterly dividend because it would no longer be earning interest on $2 billion used for the buyback of stock.

NCR Complains to FCC on AT&T Bid

DAYTON, Ohio (Reuters) — NCR Corp. said it filed a petition with the U.S. Federal Communications Commission for an investigation of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s proposed acquisition of NCR.

NCR said the financing of AT&T's $6.1 billion offer "relies upon the credit and earning power of AT&T's regulated carrier operations" and threatens a "hemorrhaging of capital from those operations."

It said the petition calls for an FCC "order barring any reliance by AT&T on the credit and earning power of its regulated operations in support of the tender offer and proposed merger."

IBM Says It Has World's Fastest Chip

NEW YORK (AP) — International Business Machines Corp. said Wednesday that it had built the world's fastest high-capacity memory chip, which should help the company build faster computers.

The new chip, which IBM described as experimental, can send or receive eight billion bits of information per second, the fastest data rate of any chip ever reported, the company said.

U.S. Investment Abroad Rises 25%

NEW YORK (UPI) — U.S. manufacturers sharply increased their overseas investments in 1990, the Conference Board reported.

U.S. companies started 271 projects, up 25 percent from 1989. About 60 percent of the projects were announced in the second half of 1990.

FARES: *Trans-Atlantic Potshots*

(Continued from page 1)

while Pan American and TWA, meanwhile, promoted a 50-percent cut in all ticket prices lasting until midnight Monday.

Northwest Airlines announced 40-percent cuts to Europe for this month only. KLM offered the first westward reductions in this round, 15 to 20 percent off APEX tickets bought before May 1.

Marketers at all major airlines flying from the United States were attempting to concoct ingenious new fare packages to lure American travelers abroad.

Alan Loflan, a spokesman for Pan American, which is operating under the rule of a bankruptcy judge, said, "The industry is not in a position to fight a fare war."

He said Pan Am was looking for fare promotions "to reassure the traveling public that life goes on."

"If the Gulf war winds down by early April," he said, "I think the season will be savable. But if it lasts beyond that, I don't know."

BRITAIN: *Rates Cut to 13.5%*

(Continued from first finance page)

could open the door to a vote as soon as next June.

But the half-point cut is modest and would make a "negligible" difference to the economy, Mr. Briscoe said. "This can only be viewed as the first of a series of cuts in the coming months," he added.

Analysts said the effects of the cut would also be mitigated by the decision of the country's building societies, which are home mortgage institutions, not to cut their rates.

Interest rates began their rise in 1988, when Britain's economic boom began to turn into an inflationary nightmare, and reached a peak of 15 percent. The rate was cut to 14 percent early last October when Britain joined the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System and inflation had begun to fall from a high of 10.9 percent.

Government and industry surveys have recently revealed plummeting business confidence.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Feb. 13

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	36.50	36
ACF Holding	32.70	32.60
Aegon	116.70	115.20
Ahold	65.70	66.30
Akzo	88.70	88.50
AMEV	53.20	53
A'Dam Rubber	3.50	3.45
Bols	182.50	180.80
Buhrmann Tett	54.40	54.70
Center Parcs	24	24
CSM	82.90	82
DAF	21	21
DSM	99.30	98.80
Elsevier	73.80	73.80
Fokker	25.30	25.50
Gist-Brocades	30.50	29.70
Heineken	134.70	134.70
Hoogovens	47.30	46.50
Hunter Douglas	54.90	60.30
IHC Caland	47.80	47.80
Inter Mueller	79	79
KLM	21.50	21.90
KNP	44	43.20
Nat Neder	53.90	53.80
Nedlloyd	40.50	40.80
NMB Postbank	41.90	42.10
Oce Grinten	43	43
Pakhoed	174.80	170.50
Philips	24.80	24.50
Robeco	93.30	92.90
Rodamco	55.10	55.10
Rolinco	87.40	87
Rorento	62	62
Royal Dutch	132.40	132.50
Unilever	150	149.80
Van Ommeren	40.40	40
VMF Stork	45.40	44.90
VNU	87.50	86.50
Wessanen	66.10	65.80
Wolters-Kluwer	50.10	49.70

CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 83.80
Previous : 83.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	6670	6520
Arbed	3260	3220
Barco	1050	1084
Bekaert	7420	7420
Cockerill	145	147
Cobepa	5040	5100
Delhaize	6110	6150
Electrabel	4800	4825
GB-Inno-BM	42.30	42
GBL	3565	3630
Gevaert	6530	6600
Hoboken	11250	11100
Intercom	171.75	169.25
Kredietbank	3650	3425
Petrofina	10625	10550
Royal Belge	4090	4070
Soc Gen Banque	4860	5000
Soc Gen Belgique	2050	2060
Sofina	10775	10800
Solvay	11850	11800
Tractebel	3135	3030
UCB	17500	17325
Powerfin	2765	2775

Current Stock Index : 5341.41
Previous : 5258.46

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	198.90	193.50
Allianz Hold	2405	2340
Altana	500	499.50
Asko	757	760
BASF	219.90	216.70
Bayer	242.80	239
Bay. Hypo bank	348	333.30
Bay Vereinsbk	364	356
BBC	N.Q.	790
BHF Bank	391	389.50
BMW	429	425.60
Commerzbank	252	247
Continental	218.30	214
Daimler Benz	549.50	548
Degussa	329	328.80
Dt Babcock	168	165.80
Deutsche Bank	647.50	636.50
Douglas	719	713
Dresdner Bank	352	348
Feldmuehle	450	450
Harpener	475	479
Henkel	492	489.50
Hochtief	1132	1132
Hoechst	226.40	222.70
Hoesch	225	221
Holzmann	1085	1090
Horten	194.80	181.50
IWKA	289	284
Kali Salz	145.20	140.50
Karstadt	557	551.50
Kaufhof	460	455
KHD	172.20	169
Kloeckner Werke	130.50	131
Krupp Stahl	130	133.50
Linde	748	745
Lufthansa	111.50	110
MAN	355.50	352.50
Mannesmann	278.50	250.20
Metallgesell	423.50	413
Muench Rueck	2290	2300
Nixdorf	274	269.50
PKI	505	505
Porsche	715	735
Preussag	354	350
PWA	233	229.50
RWE	397.50	392
Rheinmetall	332	333
Schering	734.80	725
SEL	340	322
Siemens	610.90	607.50
Thyssen	201.90	199.50
Varta	296.30	298.80
Veba	330	325
VEW	211.50	205.80
Viag	341.30	339
Volkswagen	337.70	334.70
Wella	749.50	743

DAX Index : 1489.41
Previous : 1468.94
FAZ Index : 632.21
Previous : 627.56

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	50	45
Enso-Gutzeit	17	17
K.O.P.	33	31
Kymmene	56	56
Metra	57	N.A.
Nokia	61	57
Pohjola	90	86
Repola	58	N.A.
Stockmann	115	117

Unitas Index : 378.80
Previous : 366.90

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	14.30	17.10
Cathay Pacific	7.80	7.80
Cavendish Int'l	3.95	3.95
Cheung Kong	14.70	14.80
China Light Pwr	17.20	17.20
Dairy Farm Int'l	11.20	11.10
Hang Lung Dev	6.70	6.40
Hang Seng Bank	27	27.60
Henderson Land	9.60	9.45
HK Air Eng.	16.90	16.90
HK China Gas	11.50	11.30
HK Electric	10.70	10.50
HK Land	8	7.85
HK Realty Trust	4.85	4.80
HK Shang Bank	5.65	5.55
HK Shang Htls	4.38	4.28
HK Telecomm	6.70	6.75
HK Ferry	4.28	4.23
Hutch Whampoa	13.40	13.40
Hysan Dev	1.32	1.30
Jardine Math.	28.70	28.30
Jardine Str Hld	15.10	14.60
Kowloon Motor	6.50	6.35
Mandarin Orient	4.63	4.60
Miramar Hotel	5.70	5.60
New World Dev	8.85	8.70
SHK Props	17.20	17.30
Stelux	3.08	N.Q.
Swire Pac A	17.20	17.30
Tai Cheung Pros	4.20	4.15
TVE	1.11	1.11
Wharf Hold	9.15	9
Wing On Co	8.40	8.15
Winsor Ind.	7.30	7.30
World Int'l	4.93	4.88

Hang Seng Index : 3412.66
Previous : 3393.80

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	14.25	14
Altech	90	86.50
Anglo Amer	91.25	92
Barlows	39.25	39
Blyvoor	9.25	9.25
Buffels	38.50	38
GFSA	53	54
Harmony	22	23
Highveld Steel	15	15
Kloof	23.75	23.75
Nedbank Grp	10.85	10.80
Rusplat	57	56.50
SA Brews	43.50	43.50
St Helena	27	27
Sasol	12.30	12.30
Welkom	14.25	14
Western Deep	81.70	80

Composite Stock Index : 2685
Previous : 2677

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.12	5.04
Anglo Am Gld	30.13	29.94
AA Corp	14.31	14.31
Asda-MFI Gp	1.27	1.25
Ass Brit Foods	4.88	4.86
Barclays	3.97	3.97
Bass	9.78	9.65
B.A.T.	6.46	6.40
Blue Circle	2.44	2.45
BOC Group	5.35	5.40
Boots	3.42	3.38
Bowater	4.98	4.95
BAe	5.62	5.48
BAA	3.60	3.55
Brit Airways	1.47	1.43
British Gas	2.41	2.47
BP	3.09	3.13
British Steel	1.24	1.21
Brit Telecom	2.96	2.97
BTR	3.53	3.52
Burmah Oil	5.48	5.45
Cable Wire	5.09	4.93
Cadbury Sch	3.48	3.45
Charter Cons	4.50	4.43
Comm Union	5.03	4.98
Cookson	1.11	1.15
Courtaulds	3.54	3.52
Dalgety	3.73	3.73
De Beers	10.66	10.84
Dixons	1.62	1.57
Driefontein	5.23	5.10
Eurotunnel	4.85	4.77
Fisons	3.93	3.94
Gen Acc F	5.13	5.18
GEC	1.96	1.92
GKN	3.47	3.33
Glaxo	9.35	9.39
Grand Met	7.12	7.05
Gt Univ Stores	14.35	14.35
GRE	2	1.97
Guinness	8.01	7.95
Hanson Tr	2.14	2.15
Hawker Sidd	4.83	4.85
ICI	9.78	9.76
Kingfisher	3.97	3.92
Land Sec	5.56	5.52
Legal Gen Grp	3.88	3.95
Lloyds Bank	3.23	3.53
Lonrho	2.08	1.98
Lucas Ind	1.42	1.42
Marks Sp	2.36	2.36
Maxwell	1.48	1.50
MB Group	1.86	1.82
Midland Bk	1.85	1.83
NatWest	3	3.02
Pearson Grp	6.80	6.66
P and O	5.40	5.40
Pilkington	1.80	1.72
Prudential	2.13	2.18
Racal Elec	1.80	1.80
Randfontein	N.Q.	—
Rank Org	6.68	6.71
Reed Intl	3.87	3.86
Reuters	7.45	7.73
Rolls Royce	1.45	1.48
Royal Dutch	N.Q.	—
RTZ	4.88	4.77
Saatchi	0.24	0.23
Sainsbury	3.37	3.41
Sears Holds	0.85	0.85
Shell	4.57	4.58
Siebe	6.65	6.72
STC	3.15	3.15
Std Chart Bk	2.72	2.70
Storehouse	1.11	1.06
Sun Alliance	3.54	3.42
Tate and Lyle	3.12	3.05
Tesco	2.40	2.38
Thorn EMI	6.47	6.35
T.I. Group	4.19	4.18
Trafalgar Hse	2.27	2.16
THF	2.38	2.37
Ultramar	3.16	3.16
Unilever	7.13	7.13
Utd Biscuits	3.57	3.50
Vickers	2.02	2.01
War Loan 3½	35.75	35.56
Wellcome	5.20	5.03
Woolworth	N.Q.	—

F.T. 30 Index : 1791.70
Previous : 1788.10
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2367.80
Previous : 2364.50

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao Viz.	2785	2740
Banco Central	4375	4355
Bco. Santander	4835	4815
Banesto	3650	3530
CEPSA	1840	1810
Dragados	2690	2650
Iberduero	697	699
Telefonica	929	934

S.E. General Index : 247.16
Previous : 243.79

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4420	4270
Bastogi	244	242.50
Ciga hotels	2567	2599
CIR	2450	2405
Cred Ital	1550	1525
Enimont	1300	1280
Eridania	7000	7102
Ferruzzi Fin.	2220	2143
Ferruzzi Agr.	N.Q.	—
Fiat SPA	5200	4960
Generali	33550	31400
IFI	13650	13050
Italcem	20950	20700
Italgas	2698	2664
Italmobiliare	68850	66350
Mediobanca	14675	14150
Montedison	1428	1384
Olivetti	3540	3390
Pirelli	1570	1545
RAS	17100	16500
Rinascente	5725	5405
Saipem	1240	1225
SIP	1295	1255
SME	2795	2800
Snia	1500	1408
Standa	31890	31800
Stet	2105	2060
Toro Assi Risp	20500	20210

MIB current index : 1053.00
Previous : 1028.00

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	26⅛	26⅛
Bank Montreal	33⅜	34⅝
Bell Canada	42⅛	43
Bombardier A	17⅛	17⅛
Bombardier B	17	16⅞
Cambior	9⅛	9⅜
Cascades	4.35	4.40
Dominion Text A	7⅛	6⅞
Donohue	12⅛	12
MacMillan Bl	18⅜	19⅛
Memotec	8⅜	8½
Natl Bk Canada	9½	9⅜
Power Corp.	17⅜	17⅜
Provigo	11⅛	11⅛
Quebec Tel	15⅛	15
Quebecor A	18¼	18
Quebecor B	16	16¼
Videotron	13⅛	13⅛

Industrials Index : 1393.48
Previous : 1389.39

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	671	663
Air Liquide	667	661
Alcatel Alsthom	538	531
Avions Dassault	461	462
Bancaire (Cie)	516	525
BIC	598	616
Bongrain	2471	2492
Bouygues	546	539
BSN-GD	796	786
Carrefour	3375	3376
Cerus	121.30	125.20
Chargeurs	747	745
Club Med	413	426
Elf-Aquitaine	294	290.40
Europe 1	1106	1100
Gen. Eaux	2373	2367
Hachette	192	194
Havas	456	451.20
Imetal	268.50	255
Lafarge Coppee	358	349
Legrand	3580	3592
Oreal (L')	494.60	495.50
L.V.M.H.	3457	3378
Matra	272	270
Merlin Gerin	497.50	497.50
Michelin B	78.20	76.85
Moulinex	91.20	91.30
Occidentale	690	665
Paribas	444	444.40
Pernod-Ricard	1092	1063
Perrier	1292	1275
Peugeot	462	462
Printemps (Au)	557	540
Radiotechnique	303.50	300
Raff. St. Louis	1328	1300
Redoute (La)	3500	3450
Roussel Uclaf	1745	1800
Saint Gobain	380	385
Sanofi	774	778
S.E.B.	1200	1199
Skis Rossignol	620	620
Ste Generale A	406	400
Suez	284.50	287.60
Telemecanique	4500	4500
Thomson-CSF	128.60	130
Total	421	403
Valeo	355	360

CAC 40 Index : 1635.84
Previous : 1626.24

Market Closed

The stock market in Sao Paulo was closed Wednesday for a holiday.

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.08	3.06
DBS	9.85	9.90
Fraser Neave	7.75	7.85
Harrisons Plant	1.40	1.42
Haw Par	2.30	2.31
Hume	3.64	3.42
Inchcape	3.96	3.96
Keppel	6.45	6.40
KL Kepong	2.67	2.66
Lum Chang	1.03	1.03
Malayan Banking	4.46	4.42
OCBC	8.05	7.95
OUB	5.15	5.15
OUE	6.30	5.90
Sembawang	6.30	6.15
Shangrila	5.45	5.40
Sime Darby	2.77	2.77
SIA	10.80	10.70
S'pore Land	5.80	5.75
S'pore Press	8	7.90
Sing Steamship	2.81	2.76
Straits Trading	2.64	2.67
UOB	6.40	6.40
United Overseas	1.52	1.51

Straits Times Ind. : 1323.95
Previous : 1317.60

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	250	245
Alfa Laval	350	349
Asea	575	575
Astra A	432	430
Atlas Copco	199	210
Electrolux B	183	183
Ericsson	178	179
Esselte-A	110	111
Handelsbanken	N.A.	—
Norsk Hydro	182	180.50
Procordia AF	147	150
Saab-Scania	195	200
Sandvik	255	255
SCA-A	108	108
S-E. Banken	65	65
Skandia F	163	163
Skanska	346	347
SKF	88	90.50
Stora	275	280
Trelleborg B	104	104
Volvo	231	225

Affaersvaerlden : 910.31
Previous : 915.87

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.51	3.55
BHP	10.45	10.50
Boral	3.79	3.88
Bougainville	0.75	0.78
Coles Myer	8.94	8.90
Comalco	3.95	4.00
CRA	10.75	10.60
CSR	5.16	5.16
Dunlop	5.22	5.26
Elders IXL	0.43	0.43
ICI Australia	4.09	4.10
Magellan	2.02	2
MIM	1.64	1.68
Nat Aust Bank	6.18	6.24
News Corp	7	7
N Broken Hill	2	2.02
Poseidon	1.32	1.33
QCT Resources	1.12	1.11
Santos	3.60	3.69
TNT	1.44	1.42
Western Mining	4.54	4.49
Westpac Banking	4.14	4.19
Woodside	2.89	2.88

All ordinaries index : 1378.20
Previous : 1384.90

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	703	664
Asahi Chemical	787	796
Asahi Glass	1300	1220
Bank of Tokyo	1210	1240
Bridgestone	1100	1050
Canon	1360	1310
Casio	1070	973
C.Itoh	729	738
Dai Nippon Print	1530	1540
Daiwa House	1980	1990
Daiwa Securities	1470	1450
Fanuc	4500	4530
Fuji Bank	2580	2620
Fuji Photo	3470	3470
Fujitsu	1080	1080
Hitachi	1210	1210
Hitachi Cable	990	1010
Honda	1360	1240
Ito Yokado	3930	3910
Japan Airlines	1150	1140
Kajima	1580	1630
Kansai Power	3040	3060
Kawasaki Steel	449	449
Kirin Brewery	1470	1500
Komatsu	920	929
Kubota	695	695
Kyocera	5980	6060
Matsu Elec Inds	1730	1730
Matsu Elec Wks	1560	1560
Mitsubishi Bk	2490	2530
Mitsubishi Kasei	631	632
Mitsubishi Elec	715	707
Mitsubishi Hev	808	814
Mitsubishi Corp	1390	1410
Mitsui and Co	763	773
Mitsukoshi	1200	1190
Mitsumi	1280	1240
NEC	1450	1470
NGK Insulators	1190	1150
Nikko Securities	1030	1020
Nippon Kogaku	1180	1180
Nippon Oil	972	990
Nippon Steel	490	500
Nippon Yusen	609	612
Nissan	755	735
Nomura Sec	2150	2140
NTT (SF)	7786	9594
Olympus Optical	1010	990
Pioneer	4700	4650
Ricoh	754	748
Sanyo Elec	603	590
Sharp	1320	1340
Shimazu	789	767
Shinetsu Chem	1400	1390
Sony	6670	6750
Sumitomo Bk	2270	2270
Sumitomo Chem	555	557
Sumi Marine	1060	1070
Sumitomo Metal	470	476
Taisei Corp	968	977
Taisho Marine	1080	1120
Takeda Chem	1730	1700
TDK	4650	4740
Teijin	556	557
Tokio Marine	1410	1440
Tokyo Elec Pw	4150	4200
Toppan Printing	1440	1440
Toray Ind.	650	670
Toshiba	782	779
Toyota	1720	1730
Yamaichi Sec	1010	1010

Nikkei 225 : 25739
Previous : [illegible]
Topix Index : 1879
Previous : 1866

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	14¾	14⅜
Agnico Eagle	5⅜	5⅞
Air Canada	9⅛	9⅝
Alberta Energy	16⅞	16⅝
Am Barrick Res	24⅜	24⅛
BCE	42⅜	43
BCED	0.10	0.10
Bk Nova Scotia	14½	14⅝
BC Gas	15⅛	15
BC Phone	20⅜	20
BP Canada	16⅜	16
Bramalea	8⅝	8½
Brunswick	8	8¼
CAE	5⅜	5⅜
Campeau	0.51	0.53
CIBC	30⅛	31⅞
Canadian Pacific	22⅛	22½
Can Packers	13⅛	13⅜
Can Tire A	24¼	24⅛
Cantor	24⅛	24⅛
Cara	16⅛	16⅛
CCL Ind B	9⅝	9⅝
Cineplex	3	3.15
Cominco	24	23⅞
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	4.80	4⅝
Denison Mn B	0.49	0.46
Dickenson Mn A	3.40	3⅜
Dofasco	20	20
Dylex A	3.35	3.45
Echo Bay Mines	9½	9⅝
Equity Silver A	0.86	0.81
FCA Intl	N.Q.	6⅜
Fed Ind A	10⅛	10½
Fletcher Chall A	16⅛	16⅜
FPI	6⅜	6½
GoldCorp	3⅞	3.55
Gulf Cda Res	9⅝	10
Hees Intl	18⅜	18⅞
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅛	9⅜
Hollinger	13⅛	13⅜
Horsham	9½	9⅛
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	—
Imasco	28½	28⅛
Inco	36⅛	36⅜
Interhome	48⅛	47⅛
Jannock	14⅛	14⅛
Labatt	22⅜	23
Loblaw Co	18½	18⅜
Mackenzie	8½	8⅜
Magna Intl A	5⅛	4⅜
Maritime	19⅛	19⅛
Mark Res	7⅜	7⅜
MacLean Hunt X	11	10⅞
Molson A	39	38½
Noma Ind A	6⅜	6⅜
Noranda	N.Q.	—
Noranda Forest	8⅜	9
Norcen Energy	23⅜	23⅛
Nova Corp	9	9
Oshawa	34½	34⅜
Pagurin A	6½	6½
Placer Dome	17⅜	17⅛
Poco Petroleum	7⅛	7⅛
PWA Corp	8⅛	8
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	0.32
Rayrock	N.Q.	7½
Renaissance	16⅛	16
Rogers B	7⅜	8
Rothmans	51	49½
Royal Bank Can	25	25⅛
Royal TrustCo	8⅛	7⅜
Sceptre Res	2.70	2.70
Scott's Hosp	16	16
Seagram	107⅜	107½
Sears Can	10⅛	10½
Shell Can	40	39⅞
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	7⅛
SHL Systemhse	5⅛	5⅛
Southam	20⅛	20⅛
Spar Aerospace	12½	12½
Stelco A	10⅛	10
Teck B	21⅛	21
Thomson News	17⅜	17⅜
Toronto Domn	19⅛	19⅛
Torstar B	26⅜	27⅛
Transalta Util	13⅛	13⅛
TransCda Pipe	16⅛	16⅞
Trilon Finl A	11½	11⅛
Trimac	7⅛	7⅛
Trizec A	16⅛	16
Turbo Resources	N.Q.	—
Unicorp A	N.Q.	—
Woodward's Ltd	2.31	2⅛

TSE 300 Index : 3512.30
Previous : 3512.70

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	800	770
Alusuisse	1030	998
Leu Holdings	1130	1130
Brown Boveri	4260	4180
Ciba Geigy	2680	2620
CS Holding	1840	1800
Elektrow	2980	3010
Fischer	1405	1390
Interdiscount	3020	3040
Jacobs Suchard	7550	7550
Jelmoli	1475	1475
Landis Gyr	1050	1030
Moevenpick	4250	4220
Nestle	7850	7750
Oerlikon-B	518	500
Pargesa Hld	1050	1080
Roche Holding B	4090	3950
Safra Republic	74	73
Sandoz	2040	2040
Schindler	4850	4900
Sulzer	376	362
Surveillance	6040	6050
Swissair	660	672
SBC	316	315
Swiss Reinsur	615	598
Swiss Volksbank	1300	1280
Union Bank	3330	3290
Winterthur	4100	4120
Zurich Ins	2200	2150

SBS Index : 566.80
Previous : 560.10

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Feb. 13

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.85	2.44½	Mar	2.53¼	2.55½	2.52½	2.55¼	+.02½
3.73	2.54¾	May	2.63	2.65	2.62½	2.65	+.02¾
3.63	2.62	Jul	2.74	2.75½	2.72¾	2.75¼	+.02½
3.26	2.69½	Sep	2.80¼	2.82½	2.79½	2.82	+.02¼
3.17	2.81½	Dec	2.93¾	2.95	2.92¼	2.95	+.02
3.09¾	2.89¼	Mar	3.00	3.02	2.99	3.02	+.01½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,123					
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,266 up 1,808							
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
		Mar	2.62	2.63½	2.61½	2.63¼	+.01¼
		May	2.67	2.67¾	2.67	2.68¾	+.01½
		Jul	2.73	2.75	2.72¾	2.74¼	+.01¼
		Sep	2.80½	2.82½	2.80½	2.80½	+.01½
		Dec	2.89	2.90	2.89	2.90	+.05
		Mar	2.93	2.95	2.93	2.95	+.04
Est.Sales		Prv.Sales 5,144	Prev.Day Open Int. 23,879				Chg. —377
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.02½	2.27¼	Mar	2.39	2.39¾	2.37¾	2.39½	+.01¼
3.06½	2.35	May	2.47½	2.48¼	2.46½	2.47¾	+.01
3.08¼	2.41½	Jul	2.53	2.54¼	2.52½	2.54	+.01¼
2.87½	2.40¼	Sep	2.54½	2.55¼	2.53¾	2.55¼	+.01½
2.75	2.42½	Dec	2.56¼	2.57¼	2.55	2.57¼	+.01¾
2.70	2.49	Mar	2.62¾	2.64¼	2.62¼	2.64½	+.02
2.72	2.58¼	May	2.67	2.68¼	2.67	2.68¼	+.02¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 48,989					
Prev. Day Open Int.219,632 up 1,883							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.03	5.49½	Mar	5.72	5.77¼	5.68¾	5.73¼	+.03½
7.11	5.61	May	5.85	5.91	5.82½	5.87¾	+.04½
7.18	5.76	Jul	5.98	6.04	5.96	6.01½	+.05
6.95	5.82	Aug	6.04	6.10	6.01½	6.06¼	+.05
6.54	5.83½	Sep	6.05½	6.11½	6.04½	6.09	+.04¼
6.74	5.90½	Nov	6.14½	6.21¼	6.13	6.18	+.05¼
6.42½	6.02½	Jan	6.26	6.32	6.24½	6.29½	+.06
6.54	6.11¼	Mar	6.37½	6.43	6.37½	6.41½	+.05½
6.48	6.39½	May	6.46½	6.51	6.46½	6.48½	+.04½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 40,326					
Prev. Day Open Int.110,881 up 2,503							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
212.00	160.60	Mar	166.50	168.90	164.70	168.40	+2.30
208.00	165.50	May	170.80	172.90	168.70	172.20	+2.00
209.00	170.00	Jul	175.30	176.70	172.80	176.10	+1.70
195.50	172.50	Aug	177.40	178.60	174.80	177.50	+.50
193.50	173.00	Sep	179.00	180.20	177.80	178.80	+.50
189.00	172.50	Oct	180.50	180.50	178.10	179.50	—.20
191.50	174.00	Dec	183.00	184.50	180.80	183.20	+.40
190.50	177.80	Jan	182.80	185.00	182.80	184.00	+.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,372					
Prev. Day Open Int. 62,155 up 226							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.61	19.82	Mar	21.15	21.28	21.05	21.14	+.02
25.55	20.15	May	21.46	21.65	21.42	21.51	+.04
25.80	20.85	Jul	21.74	21.93	21.71	21.81	+.07
25.50	20.90	Aug	21.82	22.00	21.78	21.90	+.13
25.10	21.00	Sep	21.98	22.10	21.85	22.03	+.28
24.90	21.08	Oct	21.85	22.12	21.85	22.06	+.21
24.80	21.17	Dec	21.95	22.30	21.95	22.24	+.28
22.95	21.00	Jan				22.32	+.37
22.95	20.10	Mar				22.40	+.40
		May				22.40	+.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,131					
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,049 off 180							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
79.15	72.50	Feb	78.65	78.72	78.47	78.70	+.03
78.17	74.15	Apr	77.80	78.25	77.67	78.17	+.25
75.62	72.15	Jun	74.95	75.17	74.82	75.05	+.08
74.02	70.35	Aug	73.77	73.97	73.65	73.70	—.02
74.10	70.70	Oct	73.75	73.95	73.60	73.67	—.08
74.62	71.75	Dec	74.25	74.42	74.00	74.02	—.08
74.50	72.80	Feb	74.85	74.25	74.05	74.00	—.10
Est. Sales 16,141		Prev. Sales 11,823					
Prev. Day Open Int. 80,745 up 269							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
89.15	80.90	Mar	88.90	89.00	88.60	88.87	
84.65	81.20	Apr	86.45	86.60	86.22	86.55	+.08
85.00	80.20	May	84.97	85.10	84.80	84.95	+.03
85.20	80.20	Aug	84.90	84.90	84.75	84.80	+.05
84.50	79.75	Sep	84.40	84.45	84.40	84.45	+.20
84.25	80.20	Oct	84.10	84.20	84.10	84.20	+.20
84.50	81.20	Nov				84.30	+.10
84.35	84.00	Jan				84.35	
Est. Sales 1,007		Prev. Sales 1,379					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,669 up 39							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
54.45	45.25	Feb	51.75	51.82	51.40	51.80	—.12
51.80	43.60	Apr	49.00	49.15	48.80	49.00	—.27
56.10	47.70	Jun	54.10	54.30	53.85	54.20	—.17
55.95	48.30	Jul	54.20	54.30	53.85	54.05	—.30
53.50	46.90	Aug	51.82	51.82	51.45	51.52	—.33
48.20	42.90	Oct	46.90	46.90	46.70	46.60	—.22
48.50	44.50	Dec	46.85	46.85	46.60	46.70	—.45
48.25	44.50	Feb				47.60	—.30
Est. Sales 4,723		Prev. Sales 5,123					
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,434 off 782							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
72.80	45.07	Feb	64.90	65.25	63.95	64.27	—.48
73.45	49.20	Mar	64.10	64.25	62.85	63.27	—.90
73.12	49.50	May	64.50	64.50	62.80	63.10	—1.30
72.80	58.75	Jul	62.95	63.85	61.70	61.65	—1.22
70.05	51.60	Aug	61.00	61.10	59.85	59.85	—.75
63.00	58.75	Feb	58.92	58.92	58.92	58.55	—.70
Est. Sales 3,153		Prev. Sales 4,356					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,863 off 47							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
116.75	81.75	Mar	88.50	91.70	88.50	91.20	+4.00
123.00	84.35	May	92.00	93.75	91.60	93.60	+3.90
111.50	86.90	Jul	95.00	95.90	94.10	95.85	+3.85
113.50	89.50	Sep	97.00	98.10	96.00	98.00	+3.85
116.00	92.50	Dec	99.70	101.00	99.50	100.95	+3.95
107.50	95.50	Mar				103.00	+3.50
103.00	99.00	May	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	+3.10
		Jul				106.75	+2.75
Est. Sales 17,202		Prev. Sales 9,269					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,092 off 1,122							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.22	8.06	Mar	8.19	8.29	8.16	8.28	—.01
15.05	8.10	May	8.27	8.30	8.19	8.30	—.04
14.90	8.19	Jul	8.37	8.33	8.22	8.36	—.04
14.40	8.30	Oct	8.32	8.34	8.25	8.32	—.08
10.14	8.39	Mar	8.48	8.48	8.40	8.48	—.07
9.77	8.92	May				8.52	—.06
		Jul				8.64	—.06
Est. Sales 17,257		Prev. Sales 17,140					
Prev. Day Open Int.128,386 off 1,700							

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1581	607	Mar	1135	1150	1135	1140	+10
1572	1000	May	1170	1179	1163	1168	+10
1590	1068	Jul	1205	1210	1195	1198	+6
1515	1223	Sep	1241	1241	1235	1234	+9
1535	1274	Dec	1290	1293	1282	1286	+13
1538	1310	Mar	1325	1325	1325	1328	+12
1385	1350	May				1360	+12
		Jul				1390	+12
Est. Sales 7,166		Prev. Sales 6,446					
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,877 off 756							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
190.50	101.20	Mar	119.10	123.00	118.70	122.15	+3.70
190.00	101.50	May	118.85	123.00	118.50	122.70	+4.15
180.00	102.50	Jul	118.75	122.75	118.75	122.00	+3.50
125.50	106.00	Sep				122.00	+3.50
Est. Sales 1,500		Prev. Sales 1,181					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,494 off 119							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
128.00	99.50	Feb	110.25	112.20	110.25	111.90	+.90
122.60	92.30	Mar	109.60	111.20	109.20	110.95	+.95
117.90	99.85	Apr	109.00	109.30	109.00	109.30	+.90
117.80	97.00	May	106.70	108.00	106.40	107.85	+.85
115.00	102.30	Jun	106.70	107.40	106.70	107.25	+.95
113.50	96.50	Jul	104.75	106.60	104.75	106.40	+1.10
107.50	102.00	Aug				105.65	+1.10
110.50	95.50	Sep	104.30	104.50	104.30	104.90	+1.10
106.80	101.50	Oct				104.35	+1.10
105.00	101.00	Nov				103.85	+1.10
108.50	94.50	Dec	102.10	103.30	102.10	103.25	+1.15
104.50	99.55	Jan				102.80	+1.05
106.80	96.00	Mar				102.05	+1.00
106.20	100.00	May	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.45	+.80
103.00	103.00	Jul				101.15	+.80
103.00	102.00	Sep				100.95	+.80
		Dec				100.65	+.80
Est. Sales 7,000		Prev. Sales 4,584					
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,365 off 7							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
399.0	364.0	Feb	370.0	372.0	370.0	374.3	+3.9
665.0	363.0	Mar	371.5	376.0	371.5	375.3	+3.8
		Apr				377.4	+3.8
647.0	369.0	May	377.0	381.0	376.0	380.2	+3.9
667.5	373.0	Jul	382.5	385.0	382.0	384.9	+4.0
654.0	380.0	Sep	387.0	390.0	386.5	389.8	+4.1
623.5	386.5	Dec	392.5	397.0	392.5	396.9	+4.2
596.0	404.0	Jan				398.3	+4.2
613.0	394.0	Mar	400.0	404.5	400.0	404.3	+4.3
589.0	408.0	May				409.7	+4.5
557.0	420.0	Jul				414.9	+4.7
482.5	415.0	Sep				420.3	+4.6
439.0	425.0	Dec	425.0	425.0	425.0	428.3	+4.4
Est. Sales 18,000		Prev. Sales 12,948					
Prev. Day Open Int.102,449 up 489							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
554.50	373.50	Apr	381.40	382.50	380.60	381.30	+2.20
528.50	378.00	Jul	385.50	387.00	384.00	385.00	+2.20
513.00	384.00	Oct	390.50	390.50	390.00	388.80	+2.50
451.50	388.00	Jan				393.10	+2.50
438.50	397.00	Apr				398.30	+2.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,287					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,648 off 185							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz							
142.00	88.55	Mar	87.25	88.00	87.25	87.60	+1.05
125.25	82.00	Jun	88.75	89.50	87.95	88.40	+1.25
119.40	82.50	Sep	88.75	90.00	88.75	89.15	+1.25
114.50	85.10	Dec	89.20	89.20	89.20	90.15	+1.25
135.75	88.75	Mar				90.90	+1.25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 209					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,616 up 109							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
457.50	340.50	Feb	368.10	368.10	368.10	367.20	—.80
408.50	361.70	Mar				367.70	—.80
460.00	363.00	Apr	370.00	370.80	368.80	369.50	—.80
466.20	366.00	Jun	373.50	373.70	372.20	372.60	—.90
468.00	369.50	Aug				375.70	—.90
476.00	375.80	Oct	379.20	379.20	379.10	378.90	—.90
483.80	375.80	Dec	383.40	383.40	382.20	382.10	—1.00
456.50	381.50	Feb				385.50	—1.10
446.80	383.50	Apr				388.80	—1.20
467.00	388.00	Jun				392.40	—1.30
426.50	397.90	Aug				396.10	—1.40
410.80	401.50	Oct				399.70	—1.50
405.00	405.00	Dec				403.40	—1.60
Est. Sales 22,000		Prev. Sales 38,932					
Prev. Day Open Int. 98,938 up 991							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.29	91.66	Mar	94.27	94.29	94.25	94.26	
94.52	91.52	Jun	94.48	94.50	94.46	94.48	
94.43	91.60	Sep	94.40	94.40	94.39	94.40	
94.13	92.24	Dec				94.10	
93.95	93.47	Mar				94.00	
		Jun				93.80	
Est. Sales 6,414		Prev. Sales 6,262					
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,082 off 516							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
102.090	97.000	Mar	102.065	102.085	102.040	102.060	
101.285	99.010	Jun	101.265	101.280	101.245	101.260	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 22,405					
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,536 up 3,807							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-3	92-23	Mar	100-29	101-2	100-24	100-27	—1
100-21	93-18	Jun	100-19	100-19	100-12	100-13	—2
100-1	97	Sep				99-30	—2
		Dec				99-15	—2
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,286					
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,379 up 43							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-12	79-21	Mar	98-21	98-21	98-4	98-9	—3
99-4	82-18	Jun	97-26	98-3	97-19	97-23	—3
99-6	85-29	Sep	97-13	97-15	97-2	97-4	—3
98-20	85-19	Dec	96-26	96-26	96-16	96-18	—3
98-13	85-14	Mar				96	—3
97-19	85-3	Jun				95-15	—3
95-8	87-14	Sep				94-30	—3
94-11	85-6	Dec				94-14	—3
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 275,749					
Prev. Day Open Int.286,561 off 3,511							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
93-11	85	Mar	93-1	93-1	92-22	92-23	—6
93-2	84-26	Jun	92-22	92-22	92-9	92-11	—7
92-11	84-7	Sep				92-4	—7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,637					
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,304 off 173							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
93.25	89.96	Mar	93.36	93.37	93.33	93.35	+.02
93.46	89.91	Jun	93.46	93.48	93.43	93.46	+.02
93.34	90.04	Sep	93.35	93.35	93.31	93.33	+.01
93.01	90.04	Dec	93.03	93.03	92.99	93.00	+.01
92.87	90.09	Mar	92.88	92.89	92.86	92.87	+.01
92.59	90.35	Jun	92.61	92.62	92.59	92.60	+.02
92.31	90.32	Sep	92.31	92.34	92.31	92.33	+.03
92.08	90.24	Dec	92.00	92.02	91.99	92.02	+.03
91.95	90.28	Mar	91.98	91.98	91.95	91.97	+.02
91.84	90.27	Jun	91.86	91.88	91.85	91.87	+.02
91.76	90.27	Sep	91.80	91.80	91.77	91.79	+.02
91.61	90.22	Dec	91.63	91.64	91.62	91.64	+.02
91.60	90.24	Mar	91.62	91.63	91.61	91.63	+.02
91.51	90.40	Jun	91.52	91.54	91.52	91.54	+.02
91.46	90.36	Sep	91.47	91.48	91.47	91.49	+.02
91.38	90.74	Dec	91.39	91.40	91.39	91.41	+.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 102,318					
Prev. Day Open Int.716,714 off 418							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9898	1.6610	Mar	1.9800	1.9842	1.9676	1.9688	—104
1.9680	1.7660	Jun	1.9500	1.9548	1.9380	1.9398	—98
1.9340	1.8300	Sep	1.9200	1.9200	1.9200	1.9172	—94
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,587					
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,598 up 679							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8668	.7998	Mar	.8637	.8640	.8630	.8633	+2
.8598	.7995	Jun	.8573	.8574	.8565	.8568	
.8545	.7985	Sep	.8513	.8516	.8513	.8522	—2
.8488	.8175	Dec				.8479	—4
.8360	.8268	Mar				.8439	—4
.8330	.8330	Jun				.8393	—4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,758					
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,716 off 503							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6912	.5820	Mar	.6850	.6865	.6805	.6811	—56
.6870	.6223	Jun	.6812	.6820	.6762	.6769	—56
.6810	.6391	Sep				.6729	—56
.6770	.6340	Dec				.6694	—56
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 30,037					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008040	.006315	Mar	.007758	.007766	.007691	.007696	—86
.008010	.006645	Jun	.007741	.007741	.007674	.007677	—82
.007870	.007346	Sep	.007672	.007672	.007672	.007666	—79
.007559	.007559	Dec				.007663	—79
		Mar				.007666	—79
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 24,183					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,735 off 1,354							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8108	.6580	Mar	.8002	.8015	.7956	.7958	—61
.8084	.7065	Jun	.7975	.7975	.7930	.7932	—60
.8055	.6916	Sep	.7950	.7950	.7950	.7912	—57
.8090	.7700	Dec				.7902	—57
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 29,087					
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,315 up 657							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
84.90	63.82	Mar	84.20	84.20	83.25	83.63	—.01
82.95	64.40	May	82.80	82.80	81.90	82.38	+.03
81.94	65.67	Jul	81.60	81.70	80.90	81.33	
72.85	66.77	Oct	70.40	70.50	70.04	70.21	—.19
69.10	63.75	Dec	66.95	66.95	66.65	66.90	—.05
68.70	64.65	Mar	67.55	67.55	67.25	67.28	+.03
68.80	65.10	May				67.70	+.15
68.55	66.50	Jul				67.70	+.15
Est. Sales 6,000		Prev. Sales 6,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,977 up 936							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
96.50	50.70	Mar	69.00	69.25	67.00	67.00	—3.80
92.00	49.30	Apr	59.70	60.90	59.20	59.50	—1.48
88.50	48.40	May	55.75	56.20	54.70	55.60	—.50
85.75	48.00	Jun	52.80	53.40	52.05	52.98	—.70
85.00	48.00	Jul	52.05	52.20	51.05	52.00	+.25
85.07	50.50	Aug	51.70	52.60	51.50	52.45	+.50
84.28	52.10	Sep	53.20	53.60	53.10	53.10	+.10
85.00	53.00	Oct	54.00	54.50	54.00	54.50	+.60
78.00	54.10	Nov	55.60	55.60	55.40	55.60	+.80
82.42	54.00	Dec	54.20	56.55	55.20	56.00	+.30
68.50	56.00	Jan	55.20	56.10	55.10	56.00	+.30
57.60	54.75	Feb	55.00	55.25	55.00	55.25	+.55
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 29,242					
Prev. Day Open Int. 81,142 up 67,114							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
35.40	18.40	Mar	22.53	22.95	22.22	22.52	—.41
33.90	18.03	Apr	20.75	21.14	20.62	20.72	—.42
32.70	18.03	May	19.75	20.07	19.70	19.80	—.38
31.50	16.65	Jun	19.10	19.35	18.95	19.15	—.36
30.40	17.08	Jul	18.60	18.86	18.55	18.60	—.44
29.50	18.15	Aug	18.45	18.60	18.30	18.45	—.34
28.72	18.10	Sep	18.20	18.50	18.20	18.45	—.34
28.40	18.20	Oct	18.25	18.55	18.18	18.26	—.48
28.10	18.10	Nov	18.15	18.43	18.15	18.43	—.34
27.70	18.20	Dec	18.45	18.50	18.20	18.25	—.15
27.60	18.30	Jan	18.26	18.45	18.26	18.35	—.33
27.00	18.37	Feb	18.30	18.45	18.25	18.45	—.23
26.75	18.40	Mar	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	—.14
26.50	18.48	Apr	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	—.11
24.60	18.07	May	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	—.13
24.90	18.44	Jun	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	—.18
22.11	18.60	Jul	18.55	18.55	18.50	18.50	—.21
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 76,974					
Prev. Day Open Int.279,153 off 1,923							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
95.00	50.65	Mar	62.90	63.90	62.25	62.40	—1.02
98.25	54.90	Apr	64.50	65.65	64.50	64.75	—.84
97.00	55.05	May	63.50	64.10	63.00	63.40	—.60
95.50	54.90	Jun	61.20	62.25	61.00	61.80	—.25
82.70	57.90	Jul	59.50	59.80	59.35	59.35	—.80
90.50	53.50	Aug	58.00	58.00	57.35	57.35	—.55
87.00	53.00	Sep	55.80	55.80	55.25	55.25	—.60
86.75	51.75	Oct	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	—.35
66.75	51.70	Nov	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	—.85
75.25	50.00	Dec	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	—.15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,626					
Prev. Day Open Int. 64,085 up 532							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
383.20	298.00	Mar	366.50	371.25	365.70	370.25	+3.95
383.35	300.90	Jun	369.20	374.10	368.50	373.10	+3.95
374.50	304.00	Sep				375.70	+3.85
337.25	321.75	Dec				378.60	+4.25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 72,610					
Prev. Day Open Int.171,447 up 1,721							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
207.80	163.85	Mar	199.80	202.40	199.30	201.95	+2.25
204.20	165.85	Jun	201.00	203.60	201.00	203.30	+2.25
204.10	173.10	Sep	204.60	204.60	204.60	204.60	+2.25
200.00	175.50	Dec				205.90	+2.25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,344					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,125 up 506							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,016.00 f	1,014.80 f
Reuters	1,666.40	1,667.00
D.J. Futures	127.99	127.31
Com. Research	214.41	213.61

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

هكذا من الأصل

مكتفا من الاصل

EUROPE — **ASIA / PACIFIC**

Cerus Sells Holding In Générale to Suez

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Compagnie de Suez came to the rescue of Carlo De Benedetti on Wednesday, agreeing to buy out his remaining 9.96 percent stake in Société Générale de Belgique for 2.1 billion francs ($424 million) in cash.

The Italian businessman also told a news conference that Cerus SA, his French investment arm, which owns the Générale stake, would have a consolidated loss for 1990 of 2.2 billion francs. He also accepted the resignation of Alain Minc, the Cerus vice president.

The accord between Cerus and Suez, which also involves the issuance of new Suez shares, draws the curtain on a financial-political drama that opened more than two years ago, when the Italian industrialist attempted a bold takeover of Générale, Belgium's largest conglomerate. He was thwarted by Suez, the powerful French merchant bank, which played white knight in the affair.

Suez also said Wednesday that it plans to absorb its partially held real estate and food subsidiary, Compagnie La Hénin.

Though selling the Générale stake at an estimated loss of more than 1 billion francs, the accord will permit Mr. De Benedetti to pay down half of the 4 billion francs in debt currently weighing on Cerus, which had led the unsuccessful charge on Générale.

Cerus, which also controls the French auto parts maker Valeo and Dumenil Leblé, a Paris financial establishment, has been under severe pressure since the stock market plunge last August.

"This is good for both parties," said Gerard Worms, Suez's chairman. Cerus, which owns 5 percent of Suez, "can remain a stable shareholder and the cooperation between Cerus and Suez can be reinforced rather than being destroyed," he said.

Mr. Worms said the acquisition is also "interesting" for Suez, which will be paying 1,950 Belgian francs ($65.15) for each Générale share — significantly less than the 2,800 Belgian francs it paid, on average, to obtain its 51 percent holding in 1988.

It is also less than current market prices for Générale, whose stock closed on Wednesday at 2,050 Belgian francs, down from 2,060 on Tuesday.

The deal boosts Suez's control in Générale to 61 percent, which Mr. Worms said will give it needed "flexibility" for Générale operations in the future. With the reserve of stock, any acquisitions, mergers or joint ventures could be paid for with Générale stock instead of cash.

Bill Vincent, banking analyst at UBS/Phillips & Drew in London, said that Suez is "taking advantage of the fact that Cerus was a forced seller," and that Suez believes it could afford to "buy now and see what happens."

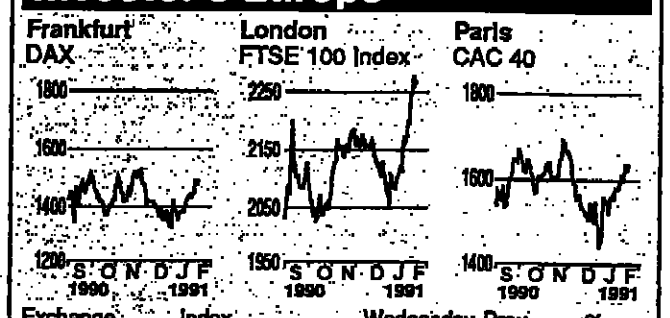
The pact calls for Surec, a Cerus unit that holds 2.9 percent of Suez shares, to buy Cerus's stake in Générale, via a bank loan of 2.1 billion francs. Suez then would issue new shares, valued at 2.9 percent of its capital, to buy Surec, taking possession of the Générale stock and the bank debt.

Suez will issue an additional 4 percent in new shares to minority shareholders of La Henin, bringing total new capital to 7 percent.

Analysts were dismayed with the transaction, particularly because the market had believed that there would be no new capital operations in the near future.

Patrick Ponsolle, managing director of Suez, acknowledged there was a "paradox" in the transaction, but explained, "There are situations in which in order to make three steps forward you have to take one step back."

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	83.80	83.50	+0.36
Brussels	Stock Index	5241.41	5258.46	-0.32
Frankfurt	DAX	1489.41	1468.94	+1.39
Frankfurt	FAZ	632.21	627.56	+0.74
Helsinki	UNITAS	370.80	366.90	+1.06
London	Financial Times 30	1791.10	1781.10	+0.56
London	FTSE 100	2267.80	2264.50	+0.15
Madrid	General Index	247.16	243.79	+1.38
Milan	MIB	1053.00	1032.00	+2.03
Paris	CAC 40	1635.84	1626.24	+0.59
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	910.31	915.07	-0.52
Vienna	Stock Index	N.A.	505.16	-
Zurich	SBS	566.80	560.10	+1.20

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Club Med to Raise Capital by 10%

Reuters

PARIS — The French leisure concern, Club Méditerranée, announced Wednesday that it plans to raise capital by about 10 percent through the issue of new shares, and will buy a tour operator and its charter airline.

Gilbert Trigano, the chairman and founder of Club Med, said 980,874 new shares would be issued at a price of 420 francs each, for a total value of about 412 million francs ($82.5 million). The exact details of the planned capital increase have not yet been decided, he said.

Mr. Trigano said Club Med had signed an agreement Wednesday to buy all of the capital outstanding of the tour operator Club Aquarius and its subsidiary charter airline company, Air Liberté, for an as yet undetermined price.

"The marriage is sealed, complete and irreversible," Mr. Trigano said of the Aquarius purchase. "We have signed the accords and we will know the price afterward."

The Aquarius chairman, Lotfi Belhassine, said that an audit of his company would be completed around June and that the price would be decided then.

The purchase price will be paid in Club Med shares, and Mr. Belhassine will become one of Club Med's principal shareholders.

The share price of Club Med lost ground after the announcement, closing down 13 francs at 413 on the Paris Bourse.

Club Med, with its vacation villages scattered throughout the world, has annual revenue of 8.2 billion francs, and Aquarius has revenue of 1.7 billion francs.

The combination of Air Liberté, with its nine planes, and Club Med's charter line, Minerve, with 11, is expected to give Club Med more clout in obtaining air traffic rights in Europe.

The Paris daily Le Monde reported that the purchase would make Club Med the third-largest tourism group in Europe, behind Thomson of Britain and TUI of Germany.

Swissair Plans Reduction In Staff's Working Hours

Reuters

ZURICH — The Swiss national airline, Swissair AG, said Wednesday that it would introduce shorter working hours for all staff beginning in mid-March because of the drop in passenger traffic caused by the war in the Gulf.

The Italian airline, Alitalia, also facing a big drop in revenue, has presented a list of cost-cutting options to the government, including laying off up to 2,500 employees, company sources said. The options, sent to Transport Minister Carlo Bernini, also included temporary wage cuts, a reduction in working hours and cancellation of certain domestic routes.

Alitalia said recently that the Gulf war had cost it $100 million in lost revenue and higher insurance costs. The government has ruled out any special aid package for the airline.

Swissair said a week ago that it was cutting about 120 flights a month to help it cope with a drop in passenger traffic of around 15 percent in January compared with a year earlier.

Swissair edged into profit in the second half of 1990, but not by enough to compensate for a net loss of 99 million Swiss francs ($79 million) in the first half, the president, Otto Loepfe, said in an interview Wednesday. It reported profit of 94.7 million francs in 1989.

Mr. Loepfe declined to comment on analysts' forecasts that the airline may halve its dividend to 20 francs.

Hanson Pretax Profit Rose 7% in Quarter

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's largest conglomerate, Hanson PLC, announced Wednesday its first-quarter pretax profit rose by 7 percent to £241 million ($479 million).

But in a note of caution, the group chairman, Lord Hanson, said "no one is recession-proof and it is still too early to forecast how this will influence our own result for the rest of the year."

Japan's Surplus In Trade Tripled During January

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Robust exports fueled a threefold increase in Japan's trade surplus in January, to $986.6 million, from $319.4 million a year earlier, the Finance Ministry announced on Wednesday.

Exports expanded 16.7 percent to $21.78 billion from $18.67 billion 12 months earlier, the eighth consecutive monthly increase.

Exports were led by strong car sales in Europe and the United States. Imports climbed 13.3 percent to $20.8 billion, fueled by increased imports of oil and petroleum products.

In January, Japan's trade surplus with the United States grew 9.9 percent to $2.4 billion. Exports rose 7.2 percent to $6.7 billion, with strong exports of motor vehicles accounting for almost two-thirds of the increase.

Exports of motor vehicles to the United States grew 15.9 percent, to $2 billion.

The figures also showed a big jump in Japan's surplus with the European Community. The balance with Asia, excluding China, swung from a deficit to a surplus.

But some economists questioned the reliability of the January data. "Exports are continuing strong, but there are a number of extraordinary factors that have exaggerated this month's data," said Kazuko Mizuno, economist at Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd.

She and other economists said that the New Year holiday in Japan last year had a greater dulling impact on economic activity than this year, helping to inflate growth.

Much of those gains were due to trends in the currency market, said Jesper Koll, chief economist at S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan) Inc. "We are still seeing the impact of a weak yen from early last year when most contracts were arranged" for exports, he said.

A weak yen boosts demand for Japanese products abroad because it reduces their cost in dollar terms.

The dollar averaged around 144.45 yen in January 1990, against an approximate average of 135.30 yen last month.

It takes about six months for swings in currency rates to affect trade patterns, and a stronger yen could slow export growth, economists said.

A Finance Ministry official said that an overall trend toward narrowing the trade surplus was intact, despite the sharp widening in January. The month's figures were down sharply from a $5.4 billion surplus in December.

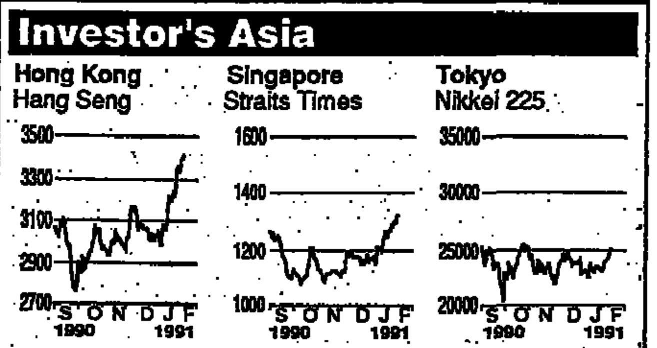
But some economists said the U.S. economy should pick up by mid-year, further increasing demand for Japanese exports and causing Tokyo's trade overhang to widen. *(Reuters, AFP)*

■ No Easing, Officials Say

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno ruled out the possibility of the Bank of Japan reducing its official discount rate in the immediate future, United Press International reported.

Mr. Hashimoto was commenting on a local news report that the central bank is considering another cut in the key interest rate, which now stands at 6.0 percent. Mr. Mieno said, at a separate news conference, that talk of a cut in the discount rate was "groundless."

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3412.66	3395.00	+0.52
Singapore	Straits Times	1323.25	1318.84	+0.33
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1378.20	1384.90	-0.48
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	25139.47	24935.01	+0.82
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	527.60	526.01	+0.30
Bangkok	Book Club	665.60	672.69	-1.05
Seoul	Composite Stock	644.91	648.11	-0.49
Taipei	Weighted Price	Closed	4729.65	-
Manila	Composite	866.01	887.41	-2.41
Jakarta	Stock Index	381.24	N.A.	-
New Zealand	Barclays	1407.94	1430.56	-1.58
Bombay	National Index	515.85	518.19	-0.45

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Capital Inflow Increases Taiwan Dollar Pressure

Reuters

TAIPEI — A big flow of funds into Taiwan is putting upward pressure on the local currency and forcing the central bank to intervene heavily in the foreign-exchange market, bankers said on Wednesday.

The bankers estimated that between $30 and $80 million had entered the island every day for the past two weeks.

Some of the funds have been brought in to pay debts and bonuses before the Lunar New Year on Friday, but much of it was "hot money" remitted by speculators betting that the Taiwan dollar would appreciate, the bankers said.

"Expectations that the Taiwan dollar will rise are quite strong and some businessmen have therefore brought in U.S. dollars to exchange for the local currency," said Tarsicio Tong, senior dealer at Banque Nationale de Paris.

The Taiwan dollar has generally remained in a narrow band of 27.15 to 27.30 to the U.S. currency in the past few months, supported by strong commercial demand. Upward pressure began building in late January.

By last week the Taiwan dollar was bumping against 27.10, widely believed to be the highest level that Taiwan's central bank would tolerate. The central bank has been intervening heavily to defend that level, dealers said.

The Taiwan dollar closed at 27.10 on Wednesday, the last trading day before the new year holidays. The central bank bought about $60 million out of the total market turnover of $124 million, dealers said.

Bankers predicted the capital inflow and upward pressure on the Taiwan dollar would continue when the new year holiday ends on Feb. 19.

The inflow would not cease before March 1, said Chen Chi-chu, vice president at the International Commercial Bank of China.

The bankers said the central bank could relax its grip and allow the Taiwan dollar to break 27.10 later this month.

Stock Volume Up in Shenzhen

Reuters

HONG KONG — A plan to tighten listing rules and introduce central clearing has revived confidence in the Shenzhen stock market, the Hong Kong-based China News Service said Wednesday.

The agency said heavy speculation had pared about 30 percent in two months from the market in the Special Economic Zone of Shenzhen. Volume had dropped to 40,000 yuan ($7,700) in January from a high of 50 million yuan in November.

Daily volume has reached 7 million yuan to 20 million yuan in the last two weeks, CNS said.

Australian Inflation Surges, Interest-Rate Cut Ruled Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Propelled by soaring gasoline prices, Australia's inflation rate surged in the three months ended Dec. 31, to an annualized 6.9 percent, the government said Wednesday.

The 2.7 percent October-December rise in the consumer price index was the sharpest in four years and far exceeded economists' forecasts of a gain of between 1.6 percent and 2.3 percent.

In the July-September quarter, inflation gained 0.7 percent for an annualized rate of 6.0 percent. The latest quarterly gain compared with a 1.9 percent increase in prices in the three months to Dec. 31, 1989.

The grim inflation news led the federal treasurer, Paul Keating, to rule out another cut in interest rates. Asked about a reduction, he replied: "We're not contemplating it." Official cash interest rates were cut six times in 1990 to the current level of 12 percent, in response to the slowing of the economy.

Mr. Keating's comments pushed the Australian dollar to just under 79 U.S. cents, from an opening of about 78.2 cents.

Major factors in the jump in inflation were a 21.8 percent surge in gasoline prices, an 8.8 percent increase in hospital and medical-service charges and an 8.5 percent rise in travel and accommodation costs.

"Generally the market was pretty well wrong," said Stephen Halmarick, economist at Dominguez Barry Samuel Montagu, adding that he was surprised by the extent of the price rises. *(Reuters, AFP)*

PACT: *Japan and U.S. Prepare for Talks on Chips*

(Continued from first finance page)

text of which was widely circulated in Washington and Tokyo, setting a target of 20 percent penetration of the Japanese market by American semiconductor makers. The secrecy allowed Japan to maintain the polite fiction that it never committed itself to surrendering one-fifth of its market. It also allowed the United States to contend that it was simply clearing away trade barriers so that American manufacturers could freely compete.

Soon after she took office, Carla A. Hills, the U.S. Trade Representative, was harshly critical of the quota, saying it might serve as a limitation on U.S. manufacturers. But now the administration is under intense pressure from the American semiconductor industry to renew the 20 percent figure, though it is now being referred to as a "goal" rather than as a "quota."

"Our access, while improving, is still far short of 20 percent," Roger Mathus, who heads the Tokyo office of the Semiconductor Industry Association, told reporters Wednesday. A joint committee of American semiconductor makers and computer makers said in October that Japan's "prior commitment" to a 20 percent foreign market share should be attained at the end of 1992, and that perhaps a new target should be set thereafter.

Measuring the success of the 1986 agreement is difficult at best. Not only do the two sides still argue bitterly about who is at fault for the relatively poor performance of American chip makers in Japan, they cannot agree on how much of the market the United States holds.

The figures cited by U.S. manufacturers indicate that the United States now holds a bit more than 13 percent of Japan's market, up about three percentage points from the start of the agreement. The market itself, however, has exploded in size since the 1986 accord went into effect.

The Japanese say American makers have a few percentage points more. The difference is largely due to Japan's inclusion of "captive suppliers" like International Business Machines Corp., which makes chips in the United States and sells them to its Japanese subsidiary.

Most American suppliers here, however, are unwilling to complain, at least publicly. Many are now in "strategic alliances" with Japanese companies, sharing the cost of developing new products. Others say they have enjoyed some modest success getting their chips designed into future Japanese cars, telecommunications equipment, even fax machines and a few consumer electronics products, where American chip makers are weakest.

But only if the agreement is extended, they argue, will Japan continue to feel pressure to use American chips. "Things have gotten better in the last two years," said Mr. Mathus. "But two years is just not long enough to demonstrate the longevity of this."

Over the next few months, negotiators say they expect Japan will insist on the removal of the $160 million in sanctions that remain on their equipment.

SAUDIS: *Morgan Sets Loan*

(Continued from first finance page)

the United States to cover the cost of the war in the Gulf.

According to this view, rather than raising cash by selling assets and risking to upset financial markets, the Saudis prefer to borrow the cash until their investments in U.S. Treasury securities mature.

According the latest published data, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority held $65 billion in U.S. and other government bonds at the end of the third-quarter in 1989.

Because the Saudis now hold such large amounts of U.S. Treasury paper, selling them to raise cash could cause upheavals in the finely balanced government bond market.

"This loan would be more a way of helping the United States than Saudi Arabia," one Wall Street specialist said. "They are such a big elephant that they cannot move in this cabbage patch without trampling the plants."

LUCKY: *Charmed Executive Lives*

(Continued from first finance page)

our attention," he said. "They warned me about the number, saying that 666 was the sign of Satan and the Antichrist." But he shrugged off the warnings. "I'm a God-fearing man and I go to church, but I've never associated a number with the supernatural," he said. Besides which, he hastened to point out, "Since we moved in, business has never been better."

In addition to being superstitious about numbers, some people attach magical powers to objects. Dr. Douglass Lind, a psychologist who is president of the TriSource Group, says talismans are frequently carried by people who make sales pitches or presentations.

"It's the executive's version of a teddy bear," he said. "The reason people give up teddy bears is that they'll get laughed at. But who's going to laugh at a red tie or a pair of blue suspenders?"

Instead of admitting to superstitions, executives tend to talk about "routines" — like eating a special food for breakfast or listening to a certain song — that are in fact rituals. "Many people believe they can bring success or failure upon themselves by following particular rituals," Dr. Terzaghi said.

Such rituals may take unusual forms. Theodore V. Kruckel 4th, who is marketing director for Elle Decor magazine, keeps an army of miniature figures on his desk. Many of these knickknacks were gifts from friends, or souvenirs from trips. "Before I make a power call," Mr. Kruckel said, "I line them up so they're all facing me, like a little audience. It puts me in the right mood."

Some rituals appear to be rooted in sports lore. Just as athletes often don't wash their uniforms during a winning streak, businessmen may wear the same suit for several days in a row while negotiating a major deal.

"At its extremes," said Dr. Terzaghi, "I see superstitious behavior as being tied to an obsessive-compulsive personality disorder, where people become anxious if they deviate from a set of particular rituals."

Of course, being superstitious is not necessarily bad. Wearing a favorite tie or a pair of lucky earrings can ease tensions. It can be a secret weapon to deploy in the face of danger.

"The fact of the matter," Mr. Lind said, "is that a lucky talisman isn't a big problem unless you leave it at home."

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

British Airways

3rd Quar.	1990/91	1989/90
Revenue	1,240.	1,200.
Pretax Net	28.00	71.00
Per Share	0.019	0.064
9 Months	1990/91	1989/90
Revenue	3,990.	3,720.
Pretax Net	349.00	330.00
Per Share	0.334	0.297

Dalgety

1st Half	1990/91	1989/90
Revenue	1,950.	2,470.
Pretax Net	51.70	37.10
Per Share	0.169	0.107

Canada

Noranda

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	2,290.	2,440.
Profit	(a)12.0	58.80
Per Share	—	0.25
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	9,570.	9,330.
Profit	120.00	442.00
Per Share	0.36	2.19

a: loss.

United States

Aetna Life & Casualty

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	4,580.	5,333.
Net Inc.	141.90	158.60
Per Share	1.29	1.35
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	19,020.	19,742.
Net Inc.	614.10	676.40
Per Share	5.52	4.02

Brunswick

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	533.70	635.40
Net Loss	17.10	3.90
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	2,450.	2,830.
Net Inc.	70.90	(a)171.30
Per Share	0.80	—

a: loss. 1990 quarter net includes charge of $10 million.

Crown Cork & Seal

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	846.40	453.50
Net Inc.	21.40	18.80
Per Share	0.74	0.72
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	3,070.	1,910.
Net Inc.	107.10	94.20
Per Share	3.71	3.58

Dana

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,230.	1,190.
Net Inc.	4.10	20.70
Per Share	0.10	0.51
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	4,850.	4,870.
Net Inc.	75.60	132.10
Per Share	1.85	3.24

Elec. Data Systems

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,710.	1,430.
Net Inc.	133.40	119.50
Per Share	0.56	0.50
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	6,020.	5,730.
Net Inc.	496.90	435.30
Per Share	2.06	1.81

ENSERCH

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	795.10	763.90
Net Inc.	46.20	24.20
Per Share	0.66	0.36
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	2,820.	2,720.
Net Inc.	102.80	75.40
Per Share	1.36	0.99

Nets include gains of $32.1 million vs. $3.4 million in quarters and of $21.4 million vs. $3.4 million in full years. Per share results after preferred dividends.

Goodyear Tire

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	2,800.	2,800.
Net Inc.	11.60	14.70
Per Share	0.20	0.25
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	11,280.	10,900.
Net Inc.	(a)38.30	206.80
Per Share	—	3.58

a: loss. Nets include charges of $18.4 million and gain of $3.7 million in 1989 quarter and charges of $73.1 million in 1990 full year.

ITT

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	5,450.	5,080.
Net Inc.	84.00	257.00
Per Share	0.67	1.87
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	20,600.	20,010.
Net Inc.	958.00	922.00
Per Share	7.28	6.52

Sears, Roebuck

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	15,560.	15,180.
Net Inc.	378.80	602.10
Per Share	1.10	1.76
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	55,970.	53,790.
Net Inc.	902.20	1,510.
Per Share	2.63	4.30

McDermott Int'l

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	825.80	623.10
Net Inc.	1.50	50.00
Per Share	0.03	1.33
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	2,230.	1,980.
Net Inc.	(a)28.00	19.50
Per Share	—	0.52

a: loss.

Stone Container

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,440.	1,450.
Net Inc.	9.40	65.00
Per Share	0.16	1.08
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	5,760.	5,330.
Net Inc.	95.40	285.80
Per Share	1.59	4.76

Universal

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,010.	871.30
Oper Net	22.10	26.30
Oper Share	1.41	1.53
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	1,760.	1,570.
Oper Net	30.20	33.00
Oper Share	1.84	1.95

Whirlpool

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,620.	1,570.
Net Inc.	(a)54.0	49.00
Per Share	—	0.71
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	6,620.	6,290.
Net Inc.	72.00	187.00
Per Share	1.04	2.70

a: loss. 1990 nets include charge of $52 million.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

Stock	12 Month High / Low, Div, Yld, PE, Sls 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M., Chg
SunCo	[illegible]
Sunst s	[illegible]
SunMn	[illegible]
SunM pf	[illegible]
SunTrst	[illegible]
SuprFd	[illegible]
SupValu	[illegible]
Suprind s	[illegible]
SwiHelv	[illegible]
SybilTc	[illegible]
SymsCp	[illegible]
Synovs	[illegible]
Syntex	[illegible]
Sysco	[illegible]
SystCt	[illegible]
T	
TCBY	[illegible]
TCF Fn	[illegible]
TCW	[illegible]
TDK s	[illegible]
TECO	[illegible]
TIS	[illegible]
TJX	[illegible]
TNP	[illegible]
TRW	[illegible]
TacBt n	[illegible]
Taiwan	[illegible]
Talley	[illegible]
Talley pf	[illegible]
Tambd s	[illegible]
Tandem	[illegible]
Tandy	[illegible]
Tndyctt	[illegible]
TpuNY	[illegible]
TpuCA	[illegible]
TchSym	[illegible]
Tektrnx	[illegible]
Telcom	[illegible]
Teldyn s	[illegible]
Telef	[illegible]
Tempil s	[illegible]
TempIE	[illegible]
TpGGv	[illegible]
TmpGlb	[illegible]
TmpIVI	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]
Tenco n	[illegible]
Terdyn	[illegible]
Tesoro	[illegible]
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TmW pfD	[illegible]
TmMir	[illegible]
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TolEd pf	[illegible]
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Tonka	[illegible]
TootRl	[illegible]
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Trch pf	[illegible]
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Tosco	[illegible]
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Tyler	[illegible]
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UAL Co	[illegible]
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UJB Fn	[illegible]
UJB pf	[illegible]
UNCinc	[illegible]
UNUM	[illegible]
URS	[illegible]
USFG	[illegible]
USFG pf	[illegible]
USG	[illegible]
USLICO	[illegible]
UST	[illegible]
USX	[illegible]
USX pf	[illegible]
Ultmte	[illegible]
Unifi	[illegible]
UniFst	[illegible]
Unilevr	[illegible]
UniNV	[illegible]
UnCmp	[illegible]
UCarb	[illegible]
UnionC	[illegible]
UnElec	[illegible]
UnPac	[illegible]
UPlntr	[illegible]
UnTex	[illegible]
UnitedF	[illegible]
Unisys	[illegible]
Unisy pf	[illegible]
Unit	[illegible]
UAM	[illegible]
UDomR	[illegible]
UIllum	[illegible]
UnitInd	[illegible]
UnitInv	[illegible]
UKing	[illegible]
vIUIMM	[illegible]
UPkMn	[illegible]
UsairG	[illegible]
USHom	[illegible]
USShoe	[illegible]
US Srp s	[illegible]
USWst s	[illegible]
UnTech	[illegible]
Unitel s	[illegible]
UniTl pf	[illegible]
UniT 2pf	[illegible]
UWR	[illegible]
Unitrde	[illegible]
Univar	[illegible]
UnvlCp	[illegible]
UnvFd	[illegible]
UnvHR	[illegible]
UMatch	[illegible]
UnMd s	[illegible]
UMd pfB	[illegible]
Unocal	[illegible]
UnocEx	[illegible]
Upjohn	[illegible]
Urcarp s	[illegible]
USLIFE	[illegible]
UslleF	[illegible]
UtilCo	[illegible]
UtilCo pf	[illegible]
UtilCo pr	[illegible]
VF Cp	[illegible]
VMC n	[illegible]
Valhi	[illegible]
Valero	[illegible]
Valer pf	[illegible]
ValNG	[illegible]
VanDrn	[illegible]
VKMpM	[illegible]
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Waste	[illegible]
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Whiteht	[illegible]
Whitmn	[illegible]
Whitk n	[illegible]
WilcxG	[illegible]
Willom	[illegible]
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WilshrO	[illegible]
Windmr	[illegible]
WinDx s	[illegible]
Winnbg	[illegible]
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Wolwth s	[illegible]
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Wrigley	[illegible]
WyleLb	[illegible]
Wynns	[illegible]
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ZenNtl	[illegible]
Zenix	[illegible]
Zero	[illegible]
Zurnln	[illegible]
Zweig	[illegible]
ZweigTl	[illegible]

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 41

Alpharnd, AlzaCp, Alza wt, AmTr-Ibm prm, BHC Comm, BarrLab, BergstrmCap, BlairCorp, BrownForA, CSS Ind, ChevSft, ClearChnl s, Cognitron, Courtaulds, DamsEngy A, Diasonics, ForestLb, ForestLb wt, FoundnHlt n, Glatfelter, IvaxCp, MacNSch, MichAnimw, PacEnt 436p, PacEnt 475p, PennliCo s, Quebecor g, RiserFood, SJW, SPI Pharm, SeabrdCp, SCE 119pf, SCE 145pf, StephnChm, SupSurMt, Synalloy, Teleflex, Thermlnst, UnoRest s, Vlatech, WRIT

NEW LOWS 1

SierCap7 pf

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 136

Acuson s, AlaPw 9pf, AllegCp, AssetInvst, Avon Prod, Bandag, BankTr NY, Barclays s, BarnesGp, CBI Ind, CNA Finl, Cadence, CampSoup, CapstdMtg, CapstdMt pf, CaroPwLt, CIULt 450p, CenLoElec, Chiquita, Christiana, Chubb s, ChrchDwt, CinG 475pf, ClaytonHme s, CocaCola s, ColesMyer, Cola Palm, CwE 190pr, CwE 840pf, ConsFrght, CooperTire s, CrmptK s, DQE, Danielind, DeanFoods, DeluxeCp, DetE 550pf, DetE 736pf, DetE 275prB, DuqLt 210pr, DuqLt 720pf, FamDlrSt, FedPapBd, FtBkSy pf, FstFidBc, FstUnCp pf, FrntMcCGld s, FundAmer, GEICO, GaGulf, GaPw 256pr, Gillette, Graco, HQ Hlth, IIIPw 426pf, IIIPw 894pf, Imcera, IndiM 215pf, InterReg, IBM, IntGameTch s, IntMultifds, Interst Pw, JerCenP 8pf, JerCe 875pf, KemperMuni, KemprStrt, LeggMason, Litton Ind, LIL Co, LIL Co pfB, LIL Co pfI, LIL Co pfK, LIL Co pfY, Lubrizol, Meditrust, MinnMng, Monsanto s, NatPresto, NewPlanRlt, NYStaEG, NalndPS adl, NSPw 410pf, NSPw 784pf, Norwst pf, NuvCalMuIn, NuvPrmInco, OhEd 912pf, Omnicare, OreStl s, OwensMin, OwensCng, PHM Corp, PacGE, PepsiCo s, ParkElmer, Pfizer, PhEl 875pf, PhEl 780pf, PSEG 430pf, PSEG 770pf, PSEG 780pf, PSEG 740pf, QuickRelty, RelianceGp, RepubNY, RiteAid, RobtCeco n, RollinLease, Sanifill n, SavanEP pfA, Seagrams, Svcmstr, StrideRite, SymblTch, Tech Sym, Textron, Textn 208pf, TimeWarn, TimeWrn pfD, TollBros, Torchmark, Union Elec, UnivFd, Vestaur Sec, VansCos, WPL Hld s, Wabonine, WiscEngy, WiscPubSv

NEW LOWS 4

Fiat pf, MesaLP pf, MesaRoyl, WeirtonStl

For investment information
read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
A										
[illegible]										
B-C										
[illegible]										
D-E-F										
[illegible]										
G-H-I										
[illegible]										
J-K-L										
[illegible]										
M-N										
[illegible]										
O-P-Q										
[illegible]										
R-S										
[illegible]										
T-U-V										
[illegible]										
W-X-Y-Z										
[illegible]										

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
A										
[illegible]										
B										
[illegible]										
C										
[illegible]										
D-E										
[illegible]										
F-G										
[illegible]										
H										
[illegible]										
I-J-K-L										
[illegible]										
M-N										
[illegible]										
O-P-Q-R										
[illegible]										
S										
[illegible]										
T										
[illegible]										
U-V										
[illegible]										
W-X-Y-Z										
[illegible]										

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

P...
a living ...
of Pa...
I...
pledge...
our lo...
W...
world o...
has pro...
W...
not abo...
manage...
W...
your tic...
friends.
This a...

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

PAN AM

WE ARE THE HEART OF PAN AM.

Pan Am is more than a corporation and a fleet of airplanes. Pan Am is a family, a living entity. We, her employees, are more than just job-holders: We are the heart of Pan Am.

It is from our heart that we offer you, our valued friends and customers, this pledge: As we work on financial reorganization, we are committed to maintaining our long tradition of service.

We are the heart of Pan Am, and Pan Am is the heart of U.S. aviation. To the world of travel, Pan Am is synonymous with the U.S.A. For over 63 years, Pan Am has proudly carried the Stars and Stripes to every corner of the world.

We have invested our working lives in this proud pioneering company. We are not about to quit now when the going is tough. We are pulling together—unions and management alike—to ensure the success and health of our family.

We want you to know that you are worth more to us than the price you pay for your ticket. We are in the people business and we know the value of loyalty between friends. We thank you from our hearts for your continued support.

This ad was composed and purchased by active and retired Pan Am employees.

SPORTS

A Pro Prospect, Standing Tall

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — Throughout last weekend, athletes were coming through the hotel lobby in search of a ride to the airport and an airplane to take them far from the most elaborate, unique and economically significant inspection of their football lives.

They had just endured the National Invitational Camp, an annual event to help the 28 National Football League teams determine selections made in the league's draft on April 21-22 and the order of the marketplace for a generation of players.

Many seemed to have just experienced a back-breaking final examination best immediately forgotten. Then there was Dan McGwire, projected by many to be the first quarterback chosen, who was asking friends if they were headed for the hotel's hot tub.

Just after the completion of a six-hour workout, the climax of a players's three-day experience in the Hoosier Dome, McGwire had seemed to master an essential requirement for someone who aspires to become the highest rated quarterback in the draft-day class of 1991.

Never let them see you sweat.

"I feel like I'm in a very good position right now," said McGwire, whose brother is Mark McGwire of the Oakland A's in major league baseball's American League. "This is just one more hurdle to get over, and I think I did it successfully. I feel very good about myself."

The only disappointment he mentioned was that, unlike most of the players, quarterbacks and receivers had not been asked to lift a 225-pound (102-kilogram) weight as many times as possible. He had hoped that test would demonstrate his strength and create one more favorable impression.

If the people who determine the success or failure of football careers were there to evaluate the quarterback from San Diego State against some of the best competition in the nation, McGwire worked to make sure their presence would not affect what they saw.

"I never thought one time, 'There are people watching me,'" McGwire said. "It was just me and the receivers."

Anything that the eyes in attendance might have missed, cameras captured for subsequent coast-to-coast film inspection.

"I didn't want to look around," McGwire said. "I wanted to stay focused and do the best I could do. I didn't let the outside stuff distract me. I know there were people out there thinking, 'Oh my God, this coach or that coach is looking at me.' That can put that much more pressure on you."

After the end of an event that seemed designed to detect a flaw, McGwire's imperfections appeared minimal. His unofficial 40-yard sprint time of just over 5 seconds was not considered alarmingly slow.

"I don't think anybody had a better arm," said George Young, vice president and general manager of the New York Giants. "He certainly was impressive with arm strength. Not knocking people over or anything; he can make the throws he needs to make. His touch seems to be pretty good."

McGwire's size — he was measured here as 6 feet 7.7 inches (2.02 meters) — makes him different, and in some NFL opinions different is usually seen as bad. While Young said he could not tell how high McGwire would be selected, he did not see a problem.

"You'll probably have to adjust your style of offense a little," he said. "It's not as easy for a 6-foot-8 guy to ball-handle as a 6-foot-2 guy. His legs are going to get in people's way.

"But guys can break the mold. I don't think his height will be the major factor. How quick he gets out from the center, how quick he gets rid of the ball, those things are going to be factors. He's got great vision, obviously, because he's tall."

"I thought he ran fairly well for a big man," said Ernie Accorsi, executive vice president of the Cleveland Browns. "He moved around better than I expected him to. That was a part of him that impressed me. He was really impressive."

After the succession of decisions McGwire has made in his brief career — the original choice of the University of Iowa, then the transfer to San Diego State that he said made this opportunity possible — he now faces an emotional intermission.

He has earned his college degree in public administration. His part in the evaluation process is nearly complete. Now there is little to do but continue his early-morning training regimen and perform for the scouts that conduct follow-up visits to the campus.

And wait.

"There's a big itch in my back I can't get to scratch right now," he said.

The New York Times

McGwire is projected by many as the top quarterback in the draft.

Beckenbauer In Marseille: No Regrets

Agence France-Presse

MARSEILLE — Franz Beckenbauer acknowledges that he has had little to do since handing over the main coaching job at Olympique Marseille, the French soccer champion, to Raymond Goethals in January.

"I supervise the coaching staff, but as the team is doing so well I have little to do," he said Wednesday before Marseille's league match with Toulouse. Marseille is atop the league standings.

Beckenbauer said the club had refused to accept his coaching methods, which he had used in coaching West Germany to World Cup victory last summer in Italy.

"With my German character, perhaps I was too rigid and stubborn," Beckenbauer said of his efforts with the French club. "I tried to impose my ideas. I probably was not flexible enough."

He said that when he was hired, he had thought he would be general manager, with Gerard Gili as coach. But he was soon alone, when Gili left to coach Bordeaux.

Beckenbauer said, however, that he did not regret having come to Marseille.

"In five months, I was confronted by problems I had never faced before," he said. "It has been eye-opening."

SIDELINES

Australia Won't Halt Indy-Style Race

SURFERS PARADISE, Australia (UPI) — The Gold Coast Indy car Grand Prix will go as scheduled March 17 despite any sanctions that may be imposed by FISA, world motor sport's governing body.

"It's definitely on," race chief Bob Minnikin said Tuesday. "The race track, the motor racing, those elements are right."

The race, the first Indy car event outside the United States, is under attack on two fronts.

FISA has challenged the authority of CART, Indy car racing's governing body, to hold a race outside America. Also, the Confederation of Australian Motor Sport, the Australian sanctioning body affiliated with FISA, which oversees the Australian Formula One Grand Prix at Adelaide, has threatened to ban any officials or drivers who take part in the Indy from further competition in Australia.

World League Tryouts Under Way

ORLANDO, Florida (UPI) — The World League of American Football has announced that 43 "world-class athletes" are trying out for its 10 teams. Among the athletes: Former Division I soccer player Phil Alexander of England; Victor Ebubedike, a London native drafted in 1990 by the New York Jets, and former European 100-meter champion Frank Emmelmann and Olympic javelin thrower Gerald Weiss, both of Germany.

Dubbing the tryout "Operation Discovery," the WLAF said Tuesday it will assign four players to each team from the "world-class athletes" pool on Feb. 25. Play begins March 23.

Fuhr Returns to the Ice

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia (AP) — Grant Fuhr, suspended by the National Hockey League last September for drug abuse, made a successful return to professional hockey by leading the Cape Breton Oilers to a 5-3 American Hockey League victory over Rochester.

Fuhr, whose goaltending sparked the Edmonton Oilers to four Stanley Cups in five years, stopped 41 of 44 shots on Tuesday night in his first game since being suspended after admitting to drug use. His one-year suspension was commuted on Feb. 4 and he was allowed to play with the AHL Oilers before being eligible to return Edmonton on Feb. 18.

"I was a bit rusty," Fuhr admitted. "But I guess I did enough to get the win."

Aouita Out for Indoor Track Season

RABAT, Morocco (AFP) — Hit by by a cold that recurs and gets worse each winter, Said Aouita, Morocco's multiple world record-holding runner, has been ordered to sit out the rest of the indoor season.

He said here Tuesday that he would not be at the indoor meetings at Stockholm and Paris next week and that if he did appear before the summer it would only be a special occassion.

"I have run too much over recent years," said Aouita, holder of world records at 1,500, 2,000, 3,000 and 5,000 meters.

● Christine Wachtel, the two-time world indoor champion at 800 meters, has been suspended for one month by the German track and field federation for violating domestic rules. She had switched track clubs in Germany without the federation's approval. *(UPI)*

For the Record

Lloyd Honeyghan of Britain, the former world welterweight champion, stopped American John Welters in the first round on Tuesday night in Basildon, England, to win his second fight as a light middleweight. *(AP)*

World champion Jill Trenary, who had already withdrawn from the U.S. Figure Skating Championships with a right ankle injury, on Tuesday pulled out of next month's world championships at Munich. *(AP)*

Yugoslav midfielder Dragan Stojkovic, who has missed almost all of the season with a knee injury, could return for Marseille next month in the club's European Cup soccer quarterfinal against AC Milan. *(Reuters)*

Quotable

● Kelly Chase of the National Hockey League's St. Louis Blues, after fighting with Wayne van Dorp of the Chicago Blackhawks: "I was trying to make friends, but he's a hard guy to talk to. I'm not fluent in cement."

Around Baseball, Day Is Filled With Debuts, Discord and Dollar Signs

For Ryan, a Special K

The Associated Press

AUSTIN, Texas — When Reid Ryan, son of major league baseball's all-time strikeout leader, made his collegiate debut for the sixth-ranked University of Texas, was it really any surprise that Ryan struck out the first batter he faced?

"I've been itching, waiting to get in," said the 19-year-old freshman. "It was neat."

Ryan's first victim was a friend, Shayne Currin of Texas-Arlington. In the summer, Currin is a bullpen catcher for the Texas Rangers, the team for which Nolan pitches.

"I was kind of nervous, but it wasn't the kind of scared nervous, it was just being excited," Reid Ryan said. "It had been a while since I had pitched to a batter. Getting that first strike over was the most important thing."

Ryan, using a fastball clocked at 85 miles per hour (137 kilometers per hour) and an overhand curveball, pitched two innings in relief as Texas won the second game of a doubleheader, 10-3. He gave up one run and two singles and struck out two.

Ryan's father did not make the 150-mile drive from the family home in Alvin to Austin for the debut, even though Texas's coach Cliff Gustafson told him his son might pitch. "He just has so many demands on his time, it's hard for him to get here on short notice," Gustafson said.

April 2, the two Ryans will be the starting pitchers when the Longhorns play the Rangers in an exhibition.

Gustafson, who coached Roger Clemens and a number of other future major leaguers at Texas, has no plans to put Ryan, a right-hander, in the rotation right away. But he liked what he saw Tuesday.

"It was a good one for the first time out," Gustafson said.

Strike One for GOP

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — The Republican National Convention will have to play hardball to keep its 1992 convention in the Astrodome.

The Houston Astros rented the Astrodome to the GOP for one month without the approval of the National League or the players.

The Major League Baseball Players Association said Tuesday in New York that it will not permit either a lengthy road trip or having the Astros play home games in another city, such as New Orleans.

"Absolutely we object," said Eugene Orza, the union's associate general counsel. "It's changing working conditions."

The 1992 convention is scheduled for Aug. 17-20. GOP officials reserved the Astrodome from July 27 through Aug. 23 to allow time to set up and remove equipment.

National League clubs are required to give first consideration to their baseball schedules before other events but the Astros did not obtain the approval, the president and general partner of the Philadelphia Phillies, Bill Giles, said.

"It's never been brought up in a league meeting," Giles said. "It's certainly a real problem."

Astros owner John McMullen said he doesn't expect scheduling problems.

"We are aware of everything and we intend to work everything out to the satisfaction of everyone," McMullen said. "We intend to be as cooperative as we have to be to get it worked out. We don't see it as a major stumbling block."

McMullen said playing home games in New Orleans was under consideration. "That's one of the possibilities," he said. "But the 1992 schedule isn't made up yet so (the) question is premature."

Davis and Gruber Sign

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Glenn Davis and Kelly Gruber have joined major league baseball's $3 million club, agreeing to new contracts and avoiding salary arbitration.

Davis and Baltimore settled Tuesday at $3,275,000, the midpoint between the first baseman's request and the Orioles' offer. Gruber became the top-paid third baseman in baseball when the Toronto Blue Jays agreed to an $11 million, three-year deal.

Now, 36 players earn at least $3 million, a level first reached by in 1989 by Minnesota outfielder Kirby Puckett.

Gruber hit .274 last season with 31 home runs and 118 runs batted in and made $1.25 million. Davis, acquired from Houston, made $1,985,000, batting .251 with 22 homers and 64 RBIs. His salary is an Oriole record.

BOOKS

THE LAST VOYAGE OF SOMEBODY THE SAILOR

By John Barth. 573 pages. $22.95. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Angela Carter

JOHN BARTH'S characteristically immense, elaborate and high-spirited new novel is that rare and wondrous thing, a serene, joyous, many-faceted contemplation of death. North Americans tend to be a little squeamish about the necessary inevitability of their own departure from this mortal sphere; other cultures are less so. European fairy tales may end with the hero and heroine living "happily ever after." The stories in Barth's beloved "Arabian Nights" don't hold with such wishful thinking.

"The Last Voyage of Somebody the Sailor" — like such earlier Barth works as "The Sot-Weed Factor" and "Chimera" — is filled with white nights and golden days, a busy, bustling, wholly invented and self-sufficient world posing as a novel.

Barth's hero and narrator is a fiftyish "new journalist," less famous now than he was when the phrase "new journalism" was first coined. At various times in his life he's been known as Simon William Behler, Baylor, Bey-el-Loor, B-Bibi-Bill, "Simmon, Simon, Somebody."

He's a genial man and, for a writer, modest. He was born and raised in the tidewater country of Maryland, and his life has described the exemplary arc of the American century — from small-town middle-class to metropolitan professional. In mid-life, after finally finding true love, he suffers a curious misfortune. After a sailing accident, in which he drowns, he finds he has been "reborn, full-grown and middle-aged, between two random pages of 'The Thousand and One Nights.'"

Literally so. He finds himself a guest in the house of the ultimate voyager, Sindbad, and also the lover of Sindbad's beautiful daughter, Yasmin, whose problematic virginity forms the principal motor of a plot as mechanically complex and decorative as a clockwork toy.

This is the baldest possible outline of a work of fiction that initially moves between Orientalist fantasy and a lovingly done naturalism. Barth's evocation of an American boyhood during World War II — eccentric neighbors, frail mother, messing about the river, sexual experimentation — is lyrical, fresh and sprightly, but it is also familiar country to any reader of American fiction. It is as much a literary convention in its own way as is Sindbad's baroque accounts of exotic landfalls.

Indeed, when Simon William Behler, or Baylor (whom we shall henceforward call Somebody) tells his stories of soda fountains and bicycles to an audience of turbanned, caftaned, medieval Arabs, they find them inherently implausible.

Soon the "real" world of the American century (before the war in the Gulf) and the imaginary one of Old Baghdad fuse. Somebody tells the story of his own drowning and after that is forced to live permanently in Sindbad's world, even if he has managed to take his prized wristwatch with him and cannot quite relinquish the notion that somewhere round the corner lurks the U. S. Embassy.

The tumbling narrative reflects and illuminates Somebody's late 20th century life. It is not a period romance, more a gigantic metaphor. Themes surface like rocks at low tide: the relationship between fathers and daughters, and that of the great trinity of loss, time and memory — and the sea itself, which is also, as in the title of the great Sanskrit collection of tales, the Ocean of Story. We leave our storyteller at last shipwrecked in the terminal ward, about to embark on one last journey, delighted by the unexpected arrival of a traveling companion who has been waiting for this moment all his life.

The reader must echo Somebody's toast: "To men and women alike, who behave to one another as fellow human beings, for we are all stranded together upon this great and monstrous island called the World." John Barth's novel is an oddly noble achievement, wonderfully unafraid and cheerful.

Angela Carter, whose books include the novel "Nights at the Circus" and the story collection "Saints and Strangers," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagramed deal from a book edited by Hugh Kelsey, the Scottish player-writer, South reaches six no-trump after his partner has opened with one club, strong and artificial. The reader is shown the North-South hands and is asked to plan the play after the lead of the club ten.

The diamond combination is interesting. If South held the nine instead of the eight he would have a standard safety play to make three tricks by leading to the ace and then finessing the nine. As it is, this may come into play if West's first play is the nine or ten. But does South need four diamond tricks? Or will three suffice?

He must find out whether he has any major suit losers before he commits himself in diamonds. The first move after winning the first trick in the dummy should be to take the heart ace, and the long shot wins: The queen falls, and a later finesse is not needed. He should take a spade finesse and repeat if necessary. He cannot assume that a winning finesse marks West with the queen, for East may try a clever hold-up.

When South finds there is one major-suit loser he must go all out in diamonds, hoping for West to have a doubleton or tripleton queen. West can try to deflect the declarer by playing the nine on the first round, a move that would steer South into the safety play if he had discovered a more favorable lie in the major suits.

NORTH
♠ A Q J
♡ 8 7 4
◇ A J 4 2
♣ A Q J

WEST (D)
♠ 9 7 6 2
♡ Q
◇ Q 9 6
♣ 10 9 8 6 4

EAST
♠ K 5 3
♡ 10 9 6 5 3 2
◇ 10 7
♣ 7 3

SOUTH
♠ 10 8 4
♡ A K J
◇ K 8 5 3
♣ K 5 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♣	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	6 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

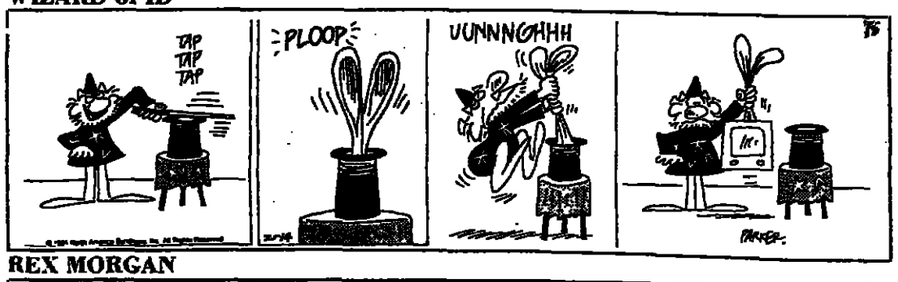
West leads the club ten.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

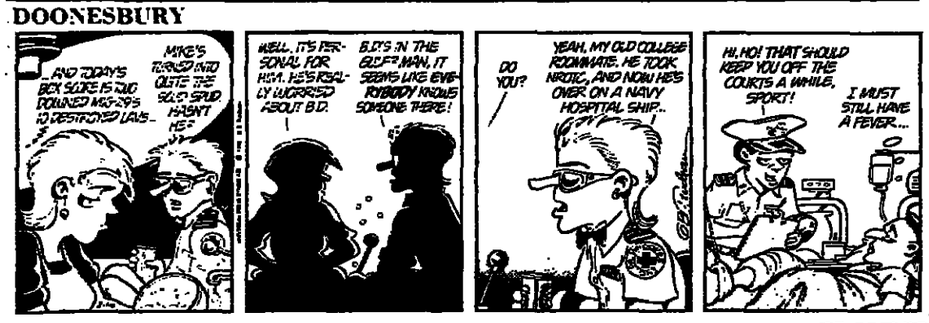
WIZARD of ID



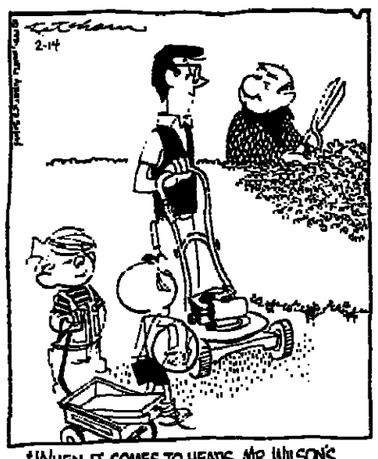
REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY



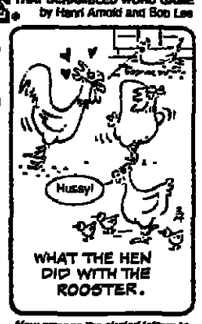
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INGLY
VOYCE
GILOOG
KONYED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " " HIM

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POACH MADAM VIRTUE LUNACY
Answer: What kind of "guidance" does a travel agent provide? — "VACATIONAL"

BLONDIE

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Best Man for the Job Might Be a Woman

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The best college basketball game of this season, and a lot of other seasons, was played in Raleigh, North Carolina, on Jan. 12. The University of Virginia was down by 20 points to North Carolina State with 12 minutes to play and wound up winning, 123-120, in triple overtime on a steal and a layup by a player who was energized because she thought she had been told to give up.

"Our men's team played a double-overtime game, and we got more space on television," said Debbie Ryan, the winning coach.

This was, as you have astutely gathered, a women's game, with both teams scoring well into triple figures in 55 minutes of action, and with Virginia able to win in front of 11,000 State fans. Big-time. Very big-time.

Female players are still not able to "take it to the rack and stick it," the immortal words of Bennie (Whatever Happened to) Anders, the quotable dunkster who flashed briefly for Houston in the mid-1980s. But the women are surely taking it toward the rack with more control and confidence than even five years ago.

Vantage Point

The women's game has progressed so much that it has produced its own generation of Adolph Rupps and Johnny Woodens. Some of the good coaches are men, but there are so many excellent female coaches that it is about time that a major university hired one as the head coach of, gasp, its male varsity.

"It really depends on the men," said Tammi Reiss, Virginia's point guard. "I believe the men at Virginia would play for Debbie. Of course, she'd be a terrific coach."

Ryan, a former player for Ursinus, has won 292 games and lost 120 in her 14 seasons at Virginia, using shrewd tactics like the one she pulled in the State game.

INFURIATED that Virginia, with only one controversial last-second loss, had allowed State to open a 20-point lead, she called a timeout and said, "We might as well just relax."

Reiss said later, "I knew what Debbie was doing," but Tonya Cardoza from Roxbury, Massachusetts, who has played four years for Ryan and still takes every word literally, started jumping around in the huddle, saying, "This game's not over."

The coach recalled saying: "No, Tonya, what I mean is, we should relax. State is bound to miss a few shots and we should be able to turn them into baskets, and we'll be back in the game."

After that timeout, Ryan recalled, Cardoza "was possessed. She was a different kid out there." Dawn Staley, the junior from Philadelphia who might be the best player in the country, ran off a flurry of baskets to pull Virginia back, then Staley refused to take a 30-second rest.

Faced with this mini-insurrection, Ryan showed the wisdom of Tom Lasorda, when Jay Johnstone flat out refused to come out for defensive purposes during a pennant race in the early 1980s. The Dodger manager took it as a sign, and so did the Virginia coach.

Weiss tied it with a three-point shot just before the buzzer. Cardoza almost blew the game by walking in the third overtime, but she then came from nowhere to steal the ball, "fake their point guard out of her socks, and make the layup," the coach recalled.

The Virginia players won the game with their own skills, which is why they are favored to win the Final Four in New Orleans, March 30-31. The game is still growing, even though foolish administrators at Oklahoma last year and William & Mary this year have tried to kill off the programs.

WITH no current pro league in the United States, the women know they need degrees to earn a living. Their coaches see a positive side to that.

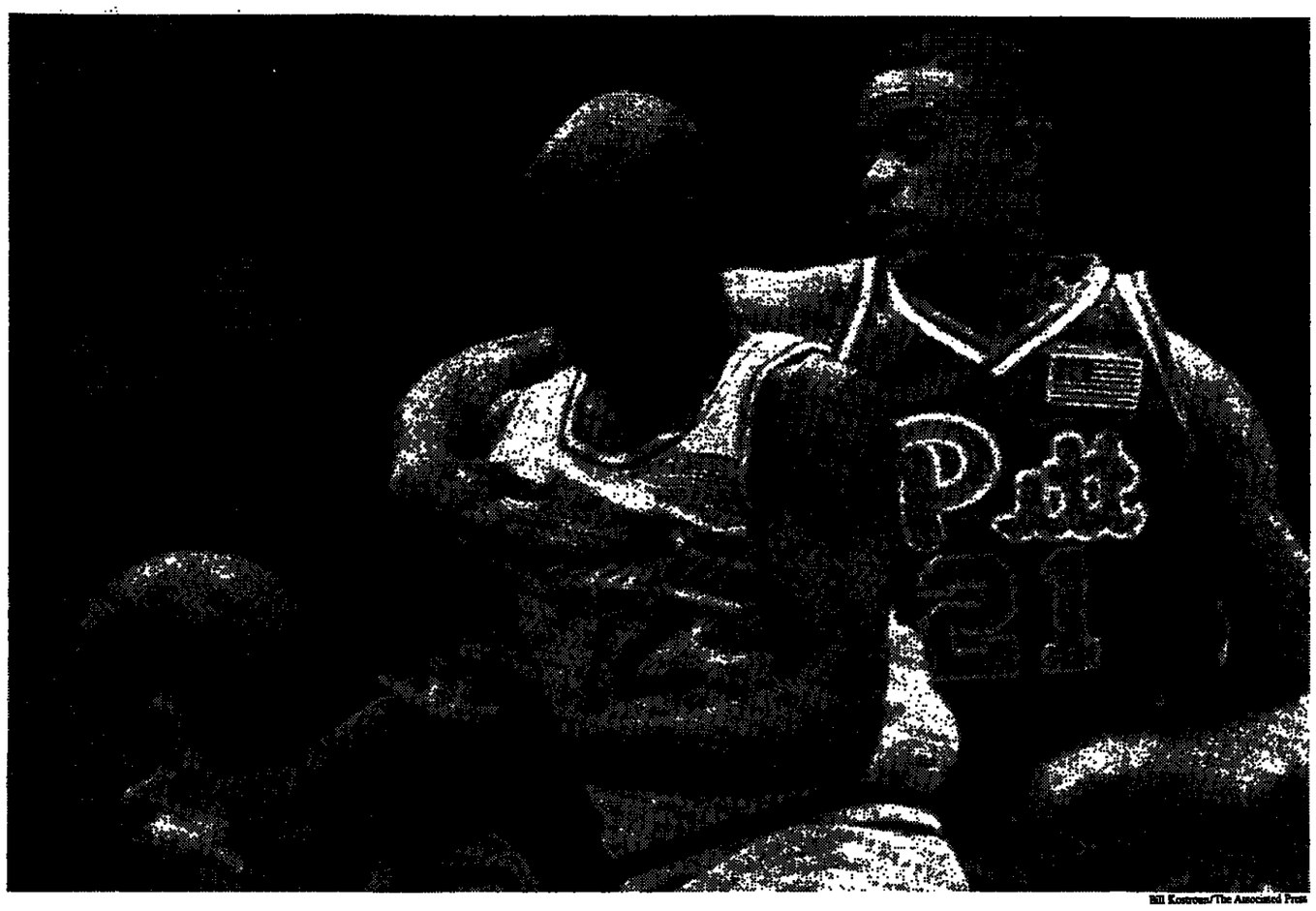
"If a coach tries to teach the men something, they might say, 'Hey, coach, you're messing with my head; I'm going to the NBA,' and you see them in the gym dribbling between their legs or shooting threes," said Jim Bolla, the women's coach at Nevada-Las Vegas, whose men's team is defending national champion. "With the women, you go into the gym and they're practicing what you taught them."

Recruiting is becoming more competitive in women's basketball, and the best coaches thrive at that, too. Wouldn't some female coaches like to take a crack at the men's game, because, as the man said about Mount Everest, it is there?

Ryan was not amused when Terry Holland resigned as the men's coach last year and nobody at Virginia interviewed her for the job. At a news conference in New York on Tuesday, she said bluntly that she would not take a job with a men's team at a lower level, just to prove the point.

"I like it here," she said, meaning Charlottesville, not 42d Street.

The trick would be finding a school with existing high standards and a sense of imagination. Finding the right female coaches doesn't seem hard at all.



Bill Kostroun/The Associated Press

The ball seemed to have a will of its own, eluding Seton Hall's Gordon Winchester and Pitt's Antoine Jones. Both jerseys bear flags honoring troops in the Gulf.

Sun Sets On Lakers' Win Streak

The Associated Press

PHOENIX — The Los Angeles Lakers' winning streak was so long that even the Portland Trail Blazers were looking over their shoulders.

Coach Rick Adelman found his team watching part of the Lakers-Phoenix Suns game on television Tuesday night and told his players: "Let's worry about Portland. Let's not worry about Phoenix and the Lakers."

The Blazers can switch channels. The Lakers had their 16-game winning streak ended, 99-95, by the Suns. Portland, meanwhile, beat Philadelphia, 121-106.

Kevin Johnson scored 10 of his 35 points in the final 8:13, and Tom Chambers hit a decisive hook shot with 28 seconds left to down Los Angeles. Jeff Hornacek scored 23 points for the Suns and Chambers finished with 18, giving him 16,008 in his nine-year National Basketball Association career.

Sam Perkins paced Los Angeles with 26 points. The Lakers had last lost, 96-88, in Seattle on Jan. 8.

Perkins's turnaround jumper tied the game, for the 10th time, at 95 with 36 seconds remaining. Chambers then sank a left-handed hook to put Phoenix ahead to stay.

The Suns had previously stopped 11-game winning runs by Portland and Detroit. "I guess you can call us 'streak busters'" said Mark West, the Phoenix center, who pulled down 13 rebounds.

Relief for Syracuse, Unhappy Farewell for Seton Hall Player

7th-Ranked Orangemen Rout Providence

The Associated Press

As soon as Syracuse's beleaguered basketball team got back inside the Carrier Dome, things began to look a great deal better for the Orangemen.

Seventh-ranked Syracuse, this time showing no ill effects from its recent off-the-court turmoil, Tuesday night routed Providence, 101-83.

In their first home game since seven players were briefly suspended, the Orangemen disdained their usual power game. Rather than relying on the front line of Billy Owens, LeRon Ellis and Dave Johnson, Syracuse matched its best-ever three-point effort by making 10 shots from long range.

"We just came out to play and we started hitting threes," said guard Michael Edwards. "Then it was just one after another. I don't even know where the three-point line is."

Last Saturday, a day after Owens and six others were suspended and then reinstated, Syracuse struggled for a one-point victory over Notre Dame.

Against Providence, Syracuse appeared to have blocked out the problems that resulted in a university and possibly a National Collegiate Athletic Association investigation into the men's basketball program. The Orangemen scored more than 100 points in a Big East Conference game for the first time this season and looked like league leaders, which they are.

The Orangemen made seven of nine 3-pointers in building a 13-point first-half lead. They finished 10 of 16, tying their all-time high of 10 set against U.S. International in 1988.

For the second time this season, the Orangemen held Providence's Eric Murdock below his league-leading average of 28.7, limiting the senior to just 16 points. He scored 23 in Providence's 92-82 victory last month.

Owens finished with 25 points and Johnson and Edwards each added 19 as the Orangemen (21-3, 8-3 Big East) extended their lead in the Big East to a full game over Georgetown.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Marques Bragg led the Friars with 20 points and Marvin Saddler had 17.

No. 11 Kansas 74, Missouri 70: After both teams spent most of the game missing foul shots, Terry Brown made three free throws in the final 45 seconds to lift Kansas (18-4, 7-2 Big Eight) to its ninth straight victory.

Kansas shot 27 of 44 from the foul line. Visiting Missouri (13-8, 5-4) made only 21 of 36.

Seton Hall 83, No. 22 Pittsburgh 73: Terry Dehere scored 25 points, Anthony Avent had 21 and Seton Hall shut down Pitt's Brian Shorter to score the upset in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Shorter, averaging 14 points per game, was held to two points.

No. 24 Texas 65, Rice 64: In Austin, Texas, the Longhorns (17-5, 11-1 Southwest Conference) survived a last-second scramble to win their 10th straight game.

Benford Williams's basket with 1:15 left accounted for Texas' final points. The Longhorns and Rice each committed two turnovers after that, with Texas's Dexter Campbell missing a layup with seven seconds to go and Rice's Sam Cambell missing a short shot at the buzzer.

Harassed About Flag, Italian Leaves Team

The Associated Press

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Marco Lokar, an Italian citizen playing basketball for Seton Hall, quit the team and withdrew from the university on Wednesday, saying he and his wife received threats after he refused to wear the American flag on his uniform to show support for troops in the Gulf.

Lokar said in a statement that he and his wife planned to returned to his home in Trieste, Italy, so she could complete her pregnancy in "peace and tranquility."

In his statement, the sophomore guard defended his decision not to wear the flag, saying it would have shown support for war, something which he said he cannot do as a Christian.

"The consequences of my decision have been quite surprising to me," Lokar said in the statement released by the university. "I have received many threats directed both at me and my wife, Lara, so that our life has become very difficult here.

"In order to complete her pregnancy in tranquility and peace (which is more important than anything else to us) we have decided to return to our hometown, Trieste."

Lokar ended his statement with the phrase, "Peace be with you" and signed his name.

Lokar was the only Seton Hall player who last month declined to have the flag put on his uniform as a show of support for American troops in the Gulf. Two foreign teammates, Assaf Barnea of Israel and Arturas Karnishovas of the Soviet Union, decided to wear the flag.

On Feb. 2, the sophomore was booed by the crowd at Madison Square Garden every time he touched the ball in the Pirates' game against St. John's. He hasn't played since.

He is expected to play basketball professionally in Italy.

Lokar scored 41 points against Pittsburgh in his first start for Seton Hall last year, a Big East conference record for a freshman. He averaged 5.0 points a game last year in 18 games. But this year his playing time has decreased and, and he has averaged 3.1 points in 16 games.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	36	12	.750	—
Philadelphia	25	22	.532	10½
New York	21	27	.438	15
Washington	21	28	.429	15½
New Jersey	14	34	.292	22
Miami	13	35	.271	23
Central Division				
Chicago	33	14	.702	—
Detroit	34	15	.694	—
Milwaukee	30	19	.612	4
Atlanta	26	22	.542	7½
Indiana	19	28	.404	14
Cleveland	16	32	.333	17½
Charlotte	15	33	.313	18½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	33	13	.717	—
Utah	32	16	.667	2
Houston	27	22	.551	7½
Dallas	17	28	.378	15½
Minnesota	16	30	.348	17
Orlando	15	33	.313	19
Denver	14	32	.304	19
Pacific Division				
Portland	40	9	.816	—
L.A. Lakers	35	12	.745	4
Phoenix	31	16	.660	8
Golden State	27	20	.574	12
Seattle	22	24	.478	14½
L.A. Clippers	15	33	.313	24½
Sacramento	14	32	.304	24½

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Dallas	21	29	15	32	— 97
Charlotte	31	25	22	31	—109

Blackman 8-22 5-5 22, Harper 6-12 8-9 21; Newman 9-18 3-5 21, Gminski 6-14 6-7 18. Rebounds: Dallas 58 (McCray 12), Charlotte 62 (Gminski 14). Assists: Dallas 23 (Harper, Davis 6), Charlotte 29 (Gill 4).

New York	32	30	25	27	—116
Indiana	37	33	20	29	—119

Ewing 11-17 7-14 29, Vandeweghe 7-11 6-7 21; Person 12-17 0-0 34, M. Williams 6-9 8-8 20. Rebounds: New York 45 (Oakley, Ewing 8), Indiana 53 (Schrempf 8). Assists: New York 36 (Cheeks 6), Indiana 30 (M.Williams 9).

Cleveland	17	26	23	28	— 94
Miami	18	21	18	21	— 78

Daugherty 11-16 3-4 25, Nance 9-16 2-2 20; Douglas 12-28 5-6 29, Long 9-12 0-0 18. Rebounds: Cleveland 58 (Daugherty 15), Miami 47 (Long 10). Assists: Cleveland 23 (Merton 8), Miami 17 (Douglas, Edwards 4).

Denver	28	32	31	30	—122
Orlando	28	25	34	43	—129

Jackson 16-32 3-4 35, Williams 8-16 4-4 20; Skiles 10-21 10-11 33, Reynolds 10-20 6-6 26, Smith 9-19 8-10 26. Rebounds: Denver 46 (Lane 9), Orlando 47 (Kite 16). Assists: Denver 27 (Neal, Jackson 7), Orlando 22 (Skiles 9).

Los Angeles	31	21	18	25	—95
Phoenix	28	26	18	27	—99

Perkins 10-15 6-7 26, Worthy 10-22 1-2 21; K. Johnson 14-22 7-7 35, Hornacek 8-11 5-6 23. Rebounds: Los Angeles 41 (Divac, Green 9), Phoenix 39 (West 13). Assists: Los Angeles 28 (E.Johnson 15), Phoenix 22 (K.Johnson, Hornacek 7).

Atlanta	34	34	34	31	—113
Chicago	28	34	32	28	—122

Wilkins 13-29 9-9 37, Webb 10-16 8-8 30; Jordan 12-22 7-9 32, Grant 10-13 3-4 23. Rebounds: Atlanta 44 (Wilkins, Malone 11), Chicago 36 (Grant, King 6). Assists: Atlanta 25 (Webb 9), Chicago 37 (Pippen 10).

Washington	22	25	24	28	— 92
San Antonio	32	33	18	19	—102

Ruckles 11-22 1-2 24, King 9-23 4-5 22; Anderson 11-16 0-0 22, Robinson 7-14 6-7 20. Rebounds: Washington 59 (King, Grant, Jones 9), San Antonio 62 (Green 13). Assists: Washington 20 (King, Ruckles 5), San Antonio 27 (Johnson 7).

Houston	22	22	29	19	— 92
Utah	17	26	29	31	—113

Maxwell 10-18 6-6 32, Thorpe 7-13 2-5 16; K. Malone 8-11 10-13 26, Stockton 6-11 7-8 19. Rebounds: Houston 39 (Thorpe 13), Utah 53 (Eaton 11). Assists: Houston 24 (K.Smith 9), Utah 30 (Stockton 11).

Boston	22	17	25	34	—114
Seattle	22	33	32	23	—111

Lewis 11-19 8-10 30, Parish 8-12 4-6 20; Johnson 11-24 4-6 29, McKey 7-15 3-5 17. Rebounds: Boston 51 (Parish 12), Seattle 58 (Cage 10). Assists: Boston 16 (Bird, Lewis 5), Seattle 28 (Payton 13).

Los Angeles	25	28	24	24	—101
Sacramento	22	18	27	26	—103

Harper 6-13 8-9 21, Smith 6-15 6-11 18; Simmons 14-23 5-6 33, Corr 10-20 6-10 26. Rebounds: Los Angeles 47 (Smith 11), Sacramento 51 (Simmons 14). Assists: Los Angeles 30 (Grant 13), Sacramento 26 (Lee 10).

Philadelphia	34	32	23	30	—119
Portland	34	25	34	25	—121

Barkley 11-22 3-4 27, Hawkins 8-13 5-6 24; Porter 8-14 4-4 22, Drexler 8-14 4-8 21. Rebounds: Philadelphia 55 (Mahorn 13), Portland 50 (Duckworth 8). Assists: Philadelphia 25 (Green 6), Portland 25 (Porter 12).

Minnesota	25	21	27	32	—105
Golden State	38	37	34	35	—126

Corbin 12-22 7-9 31, Campbell 7-20 9-10 23; Mullin 13-20 3-4 30, Hardaway 12-16 5-6 29. Rebounds: Minnesota 59 (Corbin 15), Golden State 50 (Hardaway, Richmond 6). Assists: Minnesota 20 (Richardson 10), Golden State 27 (Hardaway 8).

Major College Scores

EAST

George Washington 68, Duquesne 62
Harvard 73, Hartford 67
Massachusetts 98, West Virginia 89
N. Carolina A&T 73, Boston U. 67
Seton Hall 83, Pittsburgh 73
Siena 87, Niagara 68
St. Peter's 74, Wichita St. 59
Syracuse 101, Providence 83

SOUTH

Florida 90, Georgia 75

MIDWEST

Illinois St. 39, Chicago St. 23
Kansas 74, Missouri 70
Notre Dame 63, Marquette 62

SOUTHWEST

Texas 65, Rice 64

European Basketball

CUP WINNERS' CUP
Semifinals, First Leg

PAOK Salonika 95, Dynamo Moscow 82
Cholet 95, Zaragoza 105

CRICKET

ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL
New Zealand vs. England, Second Match
Wednesday, in Wellington, New Zealand

New Zealand: 196-8
England: 187 all-out
New Zealand won by nine runs, and series is now tied 1-1

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	29	28	9	67	214	180
Pittsburgh	29	25	3	61	242	216
Philadelphia	27	26	6	60	197	184
New Jersey	24	23	10	58	203	187
Washington	27	28	3	57	189	193
N.Y. Islanders	19	37	8	46	168	219
Adams Division						
Boston	34	18	8	76	223	194
Montreal	32	21	6	70	205	181
Hartford	25	26	6	56	164	187
Buffalo	22	23	12	56	199	194
Quebec	12	36	10	34	167	257

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	34	16	7	75	225	180
Chicago	35	19	4	74	193	152
Detroit	26	28	5	57	208	217
Minnesota	19	32	9	47	186	209
Toronto	15	36	6	36	166	227
Smythe Division						
Los Angeles	31	19	7	69	236	185
Calgary	30	21	6	66	230	180
Edmonton	28	26	3	59	199	192
Winnipeg	27	27	9	57	199	215
Vancouver	20	34	5	45	175	232

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Winnipeg	1	0	0—1
Detroit	1	0	3—4

Ehmaulk (25); Probert (11), Federov (27), Barr (15), Racine (6), Yzerman (41), Gorgenlov (15). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Cheveldae) 9-7-10—26. Detroit (on Essensa, Taberacci) 8-9-13—30.

Minnesota	2	0	2—4
NY Islanders	2	1	2—5

Dahlquist (3), Glynn (4), Bereson (8), Modano (17); Lauer (2), Ferraro (15), King 2 (17), LaFontaine (31). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Healy) 16-6-8—30. New York (on Hayward) 15-6-5—26.

Buffalo	0	2	2	0—4
Quebec	2	1	1	0—4

Andreychuk (21), Ledyard (3), Valve (20), Hogue (13); Wolanin (4), Sakic 2 (33), Sundin (16). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Fiset) 11-15-8-2—36. Quebec (on Puppa) 8-9-12-1—30.

St. Louis	1	2	1	—4
Edmonton	0	2	0	—2

Hull (59), Brown (11), Courtnall 2 (22); Semenov (10), Murphy (28). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Reddick) 10-11-6—27. Edmonton (on Riendeau) 8-11-3—22.

Calgary	1	1	2	0—4
Los Angeles	3	0	1	0—4

Fleury (26), Nieuwendyk (30), Makarov (21), MacInnis (21); Blake (7), Taylor (16), Robitaille (32), Sandstrom (30). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Berthiaume) 16-6-10-1—33. Los Angeles (on Womlesy) 8-9-4-3—24.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

BOSTON—Agreed to terms with Joe Hesketh, pitcher, on one-year contract.

CALIFORNIA—Agreed to terms with Dave Gallagher, outfielder; John Orton, catcher, and Gary DiSarcina, shortstop, on one-year contracts.

CLEVELAND—Agreed to terms with Chris James, outfielder, and Kevin Wickander, pitcher, on one-year contracts.

MILWAUKEE—Agreed to terms with Kevin Brown and Angel Miranda, pitchers, on one-year contracts.

MINNESOTA—Agreed to terms with Derek Parks, catcher, on one-year contract.

N.Y. YANKEES—Agreed to terms with Alvaro Espinoza, shortstop, on one-year contract.

OAKLAND—Agreed to terms with Walt Weiss, shortstop, on one-year contract.

SEATTLE—Agreed to terms with Mike Jackson, pitcher, on one-year contract.

TEXAS—Agreed to terms with Rafael Palmeiro, outfielder, on one-year contract.

National League

HOUSTON—Agreed to terms with Harold Allen, Al Osuna, Butch Henry, Keith Kaiser and Dean Wilkins, pitchers; Terry McGriff, catcher; and Luis Gonzalez and Andujar Cedeno, infielders; and with Ken Caminiti, third baseman, on one-year contracts. Named Matt Galante dugout coach, Phil Garner third base coach, and Ed Ott first base coach.

MONTREAL—Agreed to terms with Nelson Santovenia, catcher, on one-year contract.

N.Y. METS—Agreed to terms with Chuck Carr, outfielder, on one-year contract.

PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with Lloyd McClendon, outfielder, on one-year contract.

SAN DIEGO—Signed Jim Presley, third baseman, to one-year contract. Claimed Jim Vatcher, outfielder, on waivers from Atlanta. Designated Matt Maysey, pitcher, for assignment.

ST. LOUIS—Agreed to terms with Jose Oquendo, infielder, on four-year contract extension through 1995 and Rich Gedman, catcher, on a minor league contract.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

CHARLOTTE—Signed Scott Haffner, guard, for remainder of season.

DENVER—Put Todd Lichti, guard, on injured list.

WASHINGTON—Activated John Williams, forward, from suspended list.

COLLEGE

WILLIAM & MARY—Announced it will eliminate its women's basketball, wrestling, and men's and women's swimming programs next fall.

Nordic Gold for Austria

The Associated Press

VAL DI FIEMME, Italy — Austria won the Nordic Combined team event on Wednesday for its first gold medal at the World Nordic Ski Championships.

France was second, its best finish in Nordic ski history, and Japan, which had not won a Nordic medal in 21 years, placed third.

The competition, held on a high-altitude course at Lago di Tesero, ended with the 3x10-kilometer cross-country ski relay.

The Austrian threesome of Gunter Csar, Klaus Ofner and Klaus Sulzenbacher finished 1 minute, 16.4 seconds ahead of France. The event opened with ski jumping.

■ Rescheduling Is Tough

FIS, the international ski governing body, is having trouble rescheduling some of the eight men's World Cup events canceled this season because a site in the United States is refusing to change its race program, an official said Wednesday in Oberhofen, Switzerland.

"We have tried to work out a new program," said Hans Schweingruber, FIS World Cup coordinator. "We haven't been able to yet."

FIS asked Aspen, Colorado, to change its March 8-10 program from a downhill, a slalom and a giant slalom to two downhills and a super-giant slalom. Norway would have been the host for an additional giant slalom under the plan.

But Aspen organizers refused the changes, partly because they didn't want to revamp race promotion o... short notice, Schweingruber said.

Top Nordic Finishers

Top finishers in the 70-meter ski jumping portion of the combined team event at Val di Fiemme, Italy: 1. Austria (Klaus Ofner, Gunter Csar, Klaus Sulzenbacher), 641.8 points; 2. Japan (Reiichi Mikata, Kazuoki Kodama, Masashi Abe), 605.5; 3. Germany (Thomas Muller, Thomas Dufter, Hans-Peter Pohl), 594.9; 4. Norway (Trond-Einar Elden, Trond-Arne Bradesen, Fred-Borre Lundberg), 583.6; 5. Finland (Pasi Saapunki, Sami Kellunki, Jukka Ylipulli), 579.6.

Top finishers in the 3x10-kilometer cross-country race portion of the combined team event at Val di Fiemme, Italy: 1. France, 1 hour 17 minutes, 19.9 seconds; 2. Switzerland, 1:17:30.8; 3. Soviet Union 1:18:48.9; 4. Norway, 1:18:54.6; 5. Germany, 1:19:51.3; 6. Finland, 1:20:11.2; 7. Japan, 1:20:13.4; 8. Austria, 1:21:22.5; 9. Czechoslovakia 1:21:25.0; 10. USA 1:26:46.5; Italy did not start.

Championship results in the combined team event: 1. Austria; 2. France, at 1 minute 16.4 seconds; 3. Japan, 1:51.9; 4. Germany, 2:22.8; 5. Norway, 2:23.1; 6. Finland, 3:59.7; 7. Czechoslovakia, 4:09.5; 8. Soviet Union, 6:17.4; 9. Switzerland, 6:21.5; 10. United States, 17:51.0.

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ART BUCHWALD

Please Be My Valentine

WASHINGTON — The first Valentine's Day card I ever handed out was to a 9-year-old girl named Fern Hoffman. I made it myself with paper, glue and crayons. Nobody at school had ever heard of Hallmark, and the labor we put into the card was what made the love.

In those days, and I'm not pinpointing what days they were, you presented the card, unsigned. No one had any idea who gave it. It was the guessing that caused the blood to boil.

Buchwald

I understand that the present generation does not observe the anonymity ritual. As one 11-year-old explained it to me the other day, "Cards cost so much that you want to make sure the person you're giving it to knows where it came from."

Back to Fern. The distribution of the Valentine cards in Mrs. Egorkin's class was as follows: We brought them in and put them on her desk. Most people carried several — a few came empty-handed. I always wondered if the ones who came empty-handed ever found anyone to put suntan lotion on them when they grew up.

In our world, volume was everything. The more cards you received, the better your chance of success in real life. I believed this at the time, but I am not so sure now. The most popular boy in the class, Roy Bellman, averaged 11 cards a Valentine's Day and was our role model. When he grew up I heard that he had been married four times. One might wonder if too many Valentine cards in his youth had caused his downfall.

So the cards were spread out on the desk and Mrs. Egorkin acted as mailperson, calling out each name with care. It should be remembered that in those days life was unfair, unlike today when everyone in the class gets the same number of Valentines. Back then, you got what you deserved.

Some kids were handed two by Mrs. Egorkin, others 12. The trick was to pretend that you didn't care whether you got any or not. I was good at this, and only those who saw me tear up little scraps of paper around my seat had any idea that I had more than a passing interest in this pagan ceremony.

Fern, as you might have guessed, received anywhere from 10 to 15 cards. When I saw her get mine, I waited expectantly for her to open it. She didn't. When you are as rich in cards as she was, you could take all afternoon opening them and never be finished. My only hope was that when she opened the card at home she'd see that it had my name all over it.

□

Then something weird happened. Mrs. Egorkin called my name. Someone had sent me a Valentine's Day card. It was hard to believe. I took it back to my seat and stared at it. I turned it over and over. It was addressed to me, but when you're 9 years old a lot of mistakes can occur. I finally opened it and found lipstick smudged on it. Whoever sent this card was serious.

Fern never did open my card, but just as class let out, a girl named Audrey Zoeller came up to me and said, "Did you get my smudge?" I mumbled something about it being O.K., but in my heart I thought, "How can I respect anybody who would send me a Valentine's card? Don't they have any taste in boys at all?"

I don't know where Fern is today, or if she ever found out who sent her the great card. I would like to believe that she puts it on her mantle every Valentine's Day.

As for Audrey, I no longer hold it against her for sending me a card. The girl was too young to know what she was doing.

Met's 1991-92 Season To Open With Gala

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan Opera's 1991-92 season will open on Sept. 23 with a gala celebrating the 25th anniversary of the company's move to its Lincoln Center theater.

The 30-week season will include the world premiere, on Dec. 19, of John Corigliano's "Ghosts of Versailles," commissioned by the Met. Other new productions are Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West," Oct. 10; Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," Oct. 24, and Richard Strauss' "Elektra," on March 26, 1992.

Shirley Horn: The Art of the Slow Ballad

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Shirley Horn's grandmother told her that empty barrels make the most noise.

"Space is a valuable commodity in music," she said. "Too many musicians rush through everything with too many notes. I need time to take the picture. A ballad should be a ballad. It's important to understand what the song is saying, and learn how to tell the story. It takes time. I can't rush it. I really can't rush it."

She put on a pair of dark glasses: "Is this going to take long?"

Toots Thielemans stopped doodling on his harmonica and said: "They're going to have to invent a new turntable at a slower speed for Shirley's ballads."

Time is redefined in Horn's presence. Toots paused. A small child in the hotel suite stopped fidgeting. We waited for slow room service with unusual patience. We were, all six of us, in Horn's time zone. I stopped thinking about hot lunch awaiting me at home. "I speak slowly," Horn continued. "I move slowly. There's a place in Paris where I'd like to work one day. It's called the Slow Club."

Two dreams-come-true, Shirley Horn is a Sarah Vaughan who does not overwhelm you with everything she knows at once, and a pianist, with the sophistication of Herbie Hancock, who does not sacrifice all 10 fingers on the harmonic alter. She is an entertainer who can, without hype, be called an artist. She continues the line of singer/pianists that runs from Fats Waller through Nat (King) Cole. Her album "You Won't Forget Me" (Verve/Gitanes), released last week, is a surefire multi-Grammy candidate.

Major league soloists including Miles Davis, Buck Hill, Branford and Wynton Marsalis, and Toots Thielemans confirm the accolades musicians like Quincy Jones, Ahmad Jamal and George Shearing have for decades bestowed upon her. With a recent triumphal stand at New York's Village Vanguard, the album and more work than she wants to handle, Horn may finally be forced — she considers travel a plague — to graduate from the in-hiding hometown heroine role she has played to the hilt for decades in Washington.

Singer-pianist Horn: "Space is a valuable commodity in music."

Christian Rose

Once upon a time, the phone rang while she was feasting with her family on organically raised chicken on her mother-in-law's farm in Virginia. Her mother-in-law took it and said: "Man says he's Miles Davis." To make the fairy tale short, she went to New York where Davis told the owner of the Village Vanguard that he would not work there unless Shirley Horn was on the same bill. Miles is Miles, she worked. Lena Horne was in the room. Sidney Poitier told her: "I really enjoyed your music."

She started piano at four, studied composition at Howard University at 12 and at 18 was awarded a composition scholarship by Juilliard. There are not many credits to sketch her career. She studied with no famous teacher, worked with no prestigious leaders. She's always led her own trio. Her name came up increasingly in musicians' conversation but bringing up her daughter came first. Horn was a grandmother before she began to appear in upscale East Side New York clubs like Michael's Pub and The Blue Note.

Last week, she was in Paris for two (sold-out) concerts, to promote her new album and to discuss the next one, a collaboration with Toots.

"I love Shirley," Toots said, followed by a chin-dropping grin. "She plays good for a girl. She plays good for a boy too."

A jazz impresario once accused her of being a cocktail piano player. "Not pianist, piano player," she emphasized the condescension. When I asked her if that was actually such a bad thing to be, she replied: "No."

For a minute it looked as though it was going to hang there like that, the classic interviewer's nightmare. Toots, however, to the rescue: "It depends on who's drinking the cocktails."

Horn laughed: "I love Toots."

Me too. Toots has no trouble with words.

"Are we almost through?" she asked me.

For many musicians, music is therapy, never to be explained. They may try, with distaste or desperation, because it is expected of them. Melodious metaphors do not come naturally to these people, and the music is the metaphor to begin with so why bother?

On the other hand, there are those who speak better than they play. Explanations can be a a substitute for substance. The talkers spout hot quotes and put judgmental jewels on the table because they believe, not totally in error, that's what the media want.

An interview with Keith Richard is an example of the latter — Shirley Horn the former. Her defenses are even more difficult to break down because she appears to *choose* not to speak. It's not even out of a sense of duty, she's playing hide and seek: "Do you have many more questions?"

Horn's minimalist interviews are in perfect harmony with her music. If we were limited to one descriptive adjective, it would be "slow." It is astounding how much speed she can inject into a slow tempo, how much drama there can be between two beats.

She's all ellipses. Hungry propelling silences are the body of her work . . . the good-old three-dot Walter Winchell transitions keeping you on the edge until the next tidbit. It's not like waiting for something to happen. Her ellipses do not, as in the dictionary definition, represent omissions or quick transitions.

Imagine her singing: " 'cause his . . . is . . . is the only . . . music . . . " The spaces hang out there on hold . . . you begin to wonder if it's terminal . . . certainly a strange place to end a song. Maybe she's forgotten the words . . . or just being weird . . . with that impish smile . . . toying with us . . . until the full impact of that effortlessly stretched, dramatically shaded blank space brings a gasp when the phrase is finally resolved at the last millisecond, " . . . that makes me dance."

Toots and Horn ran down material for their upcoming album of sad songs titled "Tears." Fascinated by such fine musicians at work, I was amazed to discover that four hours had flown by since I arrived. When I put on my coat at 6:30 P.M., Horn said: "Are we finished *already?*"

They studied a menu from a Belgian mussels restaurant where she had dined several days before. "My dear," Toots asked Horn, affecting an aristocratic tone, "How did it come to pass that you have this menu?"

"This!?" she looked at it in mock horror, and then at me. "I took it," she continued. "Yes, Shirley Horn stole a menu. See? You wait long enough, you finally learn some truth about me."

PEOPLE

Costner's 'Wolves' Gets 12 Oscar Nominations

Kevin Costner's epic western, "Dances with Wolves," collected 12 nominations for the 63d annual Academy Awards, including best actor and director for Costner and best picture. **Warren Beatty's** "Dick Tracy" got seven nominations, including best supporting actor for **Al Pacino.** "The Godfather Part III" also collected seven nominations, including best picture and best supporting actor for **Andy Garcia.** Competing against "Dances with Wolves" and "The Godfather Part III" for best picture are "Awakenings," "GoodFellas" and, in one of the biggest surprises of the year, "Ghost." Joining Costner for best actor were **Robert De Niro** for "Awakenings," **Gérard Depardieu** in "Cyrano de Bergerac," **Richard Harris** in "The Field" and **Jeremy Irons** in "Reversal of Fortune." **Julia Roberts** was nominated in the best actress category for her depiction of a prostitute in the box office success "Pretty Woman." She will compete with **Kathy Bates** in "Misery," **Angelica Huston** in "The Grifters," **Meryl Streep** in "Postcards From the Edge" and **Joanne Woodward** in "Mr. & Mrs. Bridge." The winners will be announced on March 25.

□

Tom Bettag, the executive producer of **Dan Rather's** slumping "CBS Evening News," was replaced after Nielsen ratings showed the program running third for the fourth consecutive week. The replacement of Bettag was the second major shakeup in the news division since August, when the CBS News president, **David Burke,** was replaced by **Eric Ober,** former president of CBS's television stations division. Bettag will be succeeded by **Erik Sorenson,** now executive producer of "CBS This Morning."

□

A Dallas exhibition of medieval art treasures stolen by a soldier at the close of World War II has been postponed for legal reasons. The treasures, which eventually are to be returned to the Lutheran Church of Quedlinburg, Germany, were to be exhibited starting Saturday at the Dallas Museum of Art. The opening is being postponed until "certain technical issues" are decided in the final settlement for displaying the treasures, according to the museum's director, **Richard R. Brettell.**

PERSONALS

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♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ Valentine's Day Messages ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥

THERE ONCE WAS A GIRL from Lichterstadt/whom when we met I knew I liked a lot/but that our years together/should go on for ever/was something I wouldn't never thought. Steve

PROMISED VOWS EXCHANGED from loves depths we grew to know, our face to our future reflects his promise in becoming jonquils, garbed in iridescent capes of snow. To my wife Rebecca.

SIMIN, IN THE DESERT STORM OF my life, yours shall remain in the beachhead of all my love. So, even with all your engulfing defenses, watch out for my splashing, amphibious kissing assault. Love always, K.

MY DEAREST JO, REMEMBER, unique people are rare and you're the rarest of them all. Watch out for dragons and hurry back soon. Happy Valentine's Day All my love, Anthony.

TINY - He's no Mr Atlas, my mother said. Funny she hit the nail on the head. He is soft & warm & exceedingly fine. Don't change a hair my sweet Valentine. Maggie

TONI CHERIE, tu es la femme de ma vie, ma femme. Notre lien d'amour de plus en plus fort se tisse au fil des ans depuis l'Espagne en 1972. Je t' aime et t'adore. Eric.

EVEN THOUGH I'M AWAY, on our first Valentine's Day, think not of the days that we've been apart, but of the day when we join each other's heart. Hedi, I love you. EJ

BABA, ROSES SMELL NICE So do you Candy is sweet, and so are you Red is love, red is wine Will you be my Valentine ? Love. C.

BABA'S THE ANSWER Love is the question Three hearts entwined For today and always Be our Valentine. C+A

MY DARLING MICHAEL You are the incarnation of my one true love. In 1757 we kissed at La Fontaine du Pot de Fer. I still remember, do you? USA 212-353-2599

TO CHARLOTTE D. NEW HAVEN, CT HE: I want everybody in the whole world to know that I love you. SHE: Don't be a child it's impossible. HE: It's not. I love you Charlotte.

THIS RHYME'S TO THE ONE I LOVE, a Valentine for the same above. Come together, pass the hours waiting for the sun and sleeping flowers. Yours tenderly Marie, Kevin.

NANA N & NANA P Although I'm very far away in my heart you'll always stay Valentine's day and everyday All my love. B.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER, as the saying goes / 3 years with you, Swan, & no overdose / O please pardon my being so rude / But flocking with you is ever so good. Loving hot yours. Eliot

LIKE THE SUN MILES AWAY, you brighten my day, dry my tears and dispel my fears. Whether by cloud or darkness shroud, I know you're always there. Mom, you are rare. Love DL.

HEIDI, YOU SHOULD READ THIS AD in the Trib, but while it's just the size of a chip, it's my valentine to make your face shine like a flower - That's my hottest tip.

JES - SO MUCH HAPPINESS, SO FEW regrets; Honey, this as good as it gets. Together forever, dear, Never you fear - It'll take that long to collect my Super Bowl bets! RMKS.

SOME SAY HELEN OF TROY WAS the real McCoy; Her face launched ships of the line. But my Helen alone, courtesy Kettering-Sloan, RADIATES to her Valentine.

LI YING, hope you are fine, and wish you a happy Valentine ! Tomorrow we start the year of the sheep, be happy and sure, my love is so deep.

FROM POUSSIN (in snow covered Brussels) to Sweet Mamma (along South China Sea), Bridging the gap with Oceans of love.

LADY DORIS FLUFFY N FUNNY Today just isn't bright and sunny. Cause I'm away and you are there. But I'm with you in spirit. Big B Bare.

HAPPY VALENTINE DARLING Francoise. Aint gonna be easy back together after 3½ years, but our love CaRoS, I'm now yours forever. H.

DEAR ERIC, BRIGADOON is out there, you just have to wait for the mist to clear. Happy Valentine's Day. LOVE MERYL

MON BOULEAU FREMISSANT mon petit oiseau, Sheriff Dillon, Happy Valentine's Day. Take care. Love Daddy.

TO MY SWEET POCOK & her mother too, happy Valentine. Hope to have fun with you always wherever you may be. I love you. Mi Pushi pocok.

EUN JOO Please accept my love. Your are my/the only love. Pledge eternal love. Sending the fruit of romance. Stephen.

(SWISS TROLL) Thanx to confirm left hand intact as still desperately needed. Going crazy over you. Please advise the wild one.

SCHATJE, YOU LIVE FOR FINE WINE, I live for Coke overtime. Lets make our lives one and call it Coke au vin. Happy Valentine. CC

ASM BE IT HERE BE IT THERE I'll always love you everywhere you're my lover and my best friend I will love you till the very end.

TO PEOPLE STILL ABLE TO LOVE Happy Valentine. We do hope to see the next one. BN for on behalf) The children of the Gulf area.

BOY YOU SURE HAD A STORY! I felt I was hit by a lorry; you made me smile, we've been together a while. Oh, I love you. G.B.I.SH

CHAMPAGNE DREAMS & FLYING machines. Forever bliss, without you. Miss E be my Valentine, & your Tigger will be yours forever, too. Love. M.

PETAL'S SOFTNESS. Welcome warmth. Soaring spirit. Gentle heart. Forever Helene. I love you - Andy.

ANITA, CAMILLA, CONNY, Elizabeth, Ellen, Hanne, Grete, June, Line, Lise, Marianne J., Marianne R., Yvonne. Thanks!! Carl loads of LOVE!!! Rona.

AM I BOLD, OR IS IT WOMENS' LIB to have Cupid address you in the Trib? Name occasion's a Valentine Tradition guessSoe loves you, baby.

HI BEAUTIFUL! NOW YOU'VE heard that an as many Valentine's Days as you haven't. Let's go for as many more! All my love - Your Steve.

GISELA - I LOVE YOU and Mom loves you & Tommy loves you, and God loves you very much. I think you're great! Happy Valentine's Day - Dad.

KLAUS, I AM THE LUCKIEST little boy in the world to have you as my Papa, Mahal Na Mahal Kita, your little Bavaros and done.

DEAR SCHPOOZIE, there's no other Brillohead in the world for this girl. Here's your Valentine, Liebling. Now where's mine? ILY YSP.

HAD WE BUT WORLD ENOUGH, and time, this coyness baby, were no crime. Happy Valentine's Gianni. ...and carpe diem. XX, Sherri

OH EAST IS EAST and West is West and tonight the twain shall meet when Val and Bap and Coed are having a birthday Feast.

EVERY LONG DISTANCE CALL fills me with your tender emotion. Masako, I'm always beside you. Taka.

SR For all the yesterdays and all the tomorrows you would be nice to come home to and love. RS.

CARMY, I love you very very much. Happy Valentine Hooney ! Sandro.

MERYL I'M SO HAPPY to be able to let the whole world know I love you. Be my Valentine always. Eric

TO BEAR IN DHAKA: Happy Nineteenth to my Lovely Valentine. Love and XXX vom grossen baer.

DARLING YUMMY BUNNY FISH-fuggles and huggles, fishy. Your fluffy duck luvs your lots (and lots)

FISH Happy St. Valentine Princess.

TO J.K. IN AIX. Happy Valentine's Day! I hope this is the first of many more. I miss you! Love, Bill.

GENEVIEVE I love you more each year For our future is clear. Love. A.

HELLA WAHNSINN CL

KATHY Thanks for the last fifteen Valentines days, Pat

MADELON is the one I cannot miss from Lugano to Maastricht. Be my Valentine always. Love, R.

HOI MIN SCHATZI Untervaz, thanks for everything sweetheart, We love you so much! Daddy, Eufie & Ollie.

LOVE STRUCK AT BALL and we still enjoy our pas de deux. Happy Valentine Beate. Love, Marc Antoine.

DEAR TOM: I treasure you like new currency - but with you, I'll never diversify. Love, Denise.

BARBARA, J-4, ANYWAY, anytime, for the last 8 years, I think of you. Alan.

B. PYTHONS AND PUSSYCATS do max even after 3 years, hope the sun is shining. Love M.

ADELINE Love you, Garfield and mating turtles (in that order). V-Neo.

THE WALL FELL then I fell for you Be my Berlin Valentine, Herr Sullivan.

BT, ROSES ARE RED, VIOLETS are blue, June 19 makes 25, and I still love you. JT

CELERY IS CRISPY. Apples are crunchy. On this date, Choo, be my Valentine munchy, brown, CA.

LISA YOU LOVABLE SCHLUKABOU. To a beautiful soul.

Ach Mein Gänsechen. For In München Will You Be My Valentine ?

PIGLET4/SM, JE PENSE BIEN A TOI. Felicitations! Seni Sevgorum. Big hugs and kisses from Piglet1/SM.

HELLO DARLING. Be happy. Love, Bear.

BLUE EYES, like a patriot missile, you fired into my heart. Now, not even a scud could break us apart. Love Paco.

MY MELISSA, SOFIA, BUBBI you are my pride and joy, my bundle of happiness, my life. Walrus Ace.

MRS. M. MICE CANNOT LIVE ON cheese alone. I love you more than Thursday. Little Souris X.

GARP, HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY. - When are you going to read me your novel? H.

MY CB SPOSA. Has been lots & lots of fun being together. You are a great Hubba MTE your sposa.

TAMMY - YOU'RE TOPS! Tu es super! Sei bravissima! Lots of love - Gisela, Gloria & Steve.

RICHARD, MY BEST FRIEND. I wish I could be with you today. Will you marry me? Love Aya.

MARILUPE: THE WHOLE WORLD might learn I love you but you. Too bad. You know it already. Love David.

CUZEL, MIDGET-CUZEL, GIGL, & the twins - Happy Valentine's Day & a lot of love & happiness in '91 - K + K JR

JORDI LORDI, you're my puddin 'n pie, kiss me now, don't make me cry, Be my Valentines Sweetie Pie.

TO MY HAVASUPAI TENT GIRL. May we share a sleeping bag forever and zip it up with love. Your Q.T.

TOM I miss you. Always XX. Pierre

ANDREW, AT YOUR DESK AT OCF Imagine lunch with your very own chef. See you at home 12:30. Yvia.

COCO my ruby Valentine of 40 years. Love to have you remain a princess in our court of Saint James.

I HAVE TO CHANGE THE PROGRAM of my life, Doris, and I don't know you yet. Happy Valentine. Francesca.

TO YOU SWEETHEART, ALOHA, a toast with tiny bubbles: Elsula, my love, happy Valentine's ! Judy.

MICHELE ! MICHELE ! Bentot Cognac en Jonzac ! Mais maintenant c'est Dorak pas Franck ! Skol ! Moi.

TURKS HEAD RUGBY WIDOW being missed in London, Love Sweetepops - Oops! Don't tell the boys.

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